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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 17, 1849.

For the National Era.

SKETCHES OF MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

NEW SERIES.

CONCLUSION OF THESE SKETCHES.

I have now finished these Sketches. They were commenced with the intention of extending them through about a dozen numbers, comprising some twenty columns of the *National Era*, to be completed in six months. They have most unexpectedly grown upon my hands in the process of writing, till they have reached about forty numbers, occupying more than a hundred columns, and covering a period of eighteen months. That they are very incomplete, both as to the subjects discussed and the persons noticed, and that I have very imperfectly treated those which I have attempted to portrey, no one can be more sensible than myself. Written in moments of leisure snatched from business, and composed chiefly of materials drawn from the recollections of previous readings, they unquestionably contain many errors of fact and opinion. As was said in the first number, neither History nor Biography has been attempted; but the articles have aspired to be only what their title indicates—*Sketches.* Still, as they begin where histories of England usually end, and have been confined in the main to phases of topics and traits of individuals that history seldoms dwells upon, they may not be wholly useless as affording hints to those who would examine more thoroughly one of the most interesting and instructive epochs and departments in the recent annals of that country.

Should these Sketches be published in a volume, the opportunity will be embraced to revise, enlarge, and rearrange them, endeavoring thus to correct their errors, supply deficiencies in the list of subjects and individuals noticed, and give to the series more consecutiveness than could well be secured in the periodical mode of publication. But, whether they end with this number, and exist only in the columns of a newspaper, or whether they are enlarged, and assume the form of a separate volume, the sole object which dictated their composition will have been attained, viz: an humble attempt to make some of the reformers of America better acquainted with some of the reformers of the Old World—to show that the Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, which inspires so many hearts and nerves so many arms on both sides of the Atlantic, flows from the same kindred fountain—to prove that, though when measered by her own vaunted standards, Great Britain is one of the most oppressive and despicable Governments of earth, there is a redeeming element in her body politic in the form of her radical reformers, who constitute as noble a band of democratic philanthropists as the world has ever seen—to induce candid Americans to make just discriminations in their estimate of "England and the English," and to draw distinctions between the privileged orders of that country, and a small but increasing and even now powerful body of its people, who admire the free institutions of the United States, and are laboring with heroic constancy, and a zeal tempered with discretion, to secure for themselves and their fellow-subjects the rights and privileges enjoyed by trans-Atlantic republicans—and, finally, to record my admiration of those rare and true men, who, during the past half century, and while struggling against difficulties and enduring persecutions of which we have but the faintest conceptions, have achieved so much for the cause of Humanity and Freedom.

Since these numbers were commenced, Europe has been the theatre of a series of revolutions and counter revolutions. France rose, overthrew the Monarchy, and expelled Louis Philippe. In an evil hour, she thrust aside Lamartine, to make room for Louis Napoleon. Ireland, having made an attempt to break her chains, has fallen into the arms of despair. Austria and Prussia kindled a flame which, for a time, gladdened the eye of Liberty. The expiring embers have been trodden out by the hoof of the Cossack. Rome expelled her Dictator, and founded a Republic more glorious and free than that of antiquity. She died under assassin blows dealt across the Alps by a professedly fraternal hand. Hungary made a stand for Freedom which electrified the world. Her immortal Kossuth and Bem have been compelled to flee to the mountains, while the hordes of Russia lay waste her plains, and Austria, the meanest of despots, rivets chains on the limbs of her sons. From this dark and dreary prospect, the eye turns to the Radical Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland. Acting through institutions comparatively free, they may by slow but sure advances yet work out for themselves, and, by the aid of kindred spirits in other countries, for Europe, the great problem of constitutional liberty. In the present aspect of Continental affairs, they must be regarded as the rallying point, the forlorn hope of the struggling masses from the Gulf of Finland to the Straits of Gibraltar. H. B. S.

Correction.—In the last number, the words, "the accidents of royal provocation," should have been printed, "the accidents of royal *procreation*."

For the National Era.

MR. CALHOUN AND COL. BENTON.—No. 1.

No two individuals in our country could come in conflict, who entertain higher opinions of their own talents and public services, and a more contemptuous opinion of each other, than the gentlemen above named. They are both old stagers, and have been conspicuous in the many party contests which have occurred within the last thirty years. It is not our intention to review the late speech of Colonel Benton, at the capital of Missouri, or the response of Mr. Calhoun, but we intend to notice the argument of the latter, on the right claimed by the South to take their slaves to our lately-acquired Mexican Territories.

Candor compels me to say that Mr. Calhoun has been treated unfairly in some of the charges made against him by Colonel Benton, in misrepresenting some of his positions, and in withholding facts essential to a correct understanding of the historical events stated. We should have been better pleased with Mr. Calhoun, and we think it would have been more creditable to his candor as a statesman, to have stated on which side of the Wilmot Proviso he stood, as a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, on the admission of Missouri into the Union. He has ingeniously argued on the insufficiency of Mr. Benton's facts to show that he was in favor of the Proviso. We think every reader would have preferred the simple statement of the fact to the argument. It was of no importance whether the opinion was given verbally or in writing. From the manner in which the charge is met, we strongly suspect that Mr. Calhoun was on that occasion in favor of the power of Congress; and it would have been more consistent with his character to have said so. No one, we are sure, who knows Mr. Calhoun, could suppose him to have destroyed the written opinions of the Cabinet on that occasion, when Secretary of State. Whatever may be said of the inconsistency and inconclusiveness of his constitutional opinions, no one can, with truth, assail the integrity of Mr. Calhoun.

That he has an exceedingly acute mind, no one will deny; but, out of South Carolina, it will be generally admitted that his constitutional opinions have less weight than those of any other citizen known to the public. In the ardor of his feelings, Mr. Calhoun takes his positions, and argues the Constitution up to them. This was done in his great doctrine of nullification. That doctrine, which is clearly revolutionary, Mr. Calhoun still contends is a constitutional remedy for abuses. That to resist, if need be, the laws of the Union by military force, is a constitutional mode of redress, is too absurd, we think, to require a refutation.

And the distinction which Mr. Calhoun attempts to draw between the Missouri Compromise, as he calls it, and the Wilmot Proviso, is equally untenable. Mr. Calhoun seems strangely to have mistaken the nature and effect of the Missouri Compromise, properly so called. By the act of the 6th March, 1820, the people of the Missouri Territory were authorized to form a Constitution and State Government. The 8th section of that act prohibited slavery in the territory lying north of Missouri, which was bounded by 36 degrees and 30 minutes of north latitude. The Constitution was formed, and at the next session of Congress Missouri claimed to be admitted into the Union. At that session, on the 2d March, 1821, Congress resolved, "that Missouri shall be admitted into this Union, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States." The State assented to this condition, and it was admitted into the Union on this assent being made known by the proclamation of the President. This was the only compromise made by Missouri, and it had no relation to slavery. And it may be proper here to remark, that this "fundamental condition" to the admission of Missouri was not of the least importance. The second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides, "that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," covered the whole case, and made null and void any provision in the Missouri Constitution which denied the privileges and immunities spoken of to a citizen.

The Wilmot Proviso contained in the act which admitted Missouri did not relate to that State, but to the territory lying north of it. What right had Missouri to make any compromise in regard to this territory? It had no right, except in common with the other States. The exclusion of slavery in that act rested upon the simple legislative power of Congress. It had the same basis, and no other, as the Proviso against slavery in the Oregon bill.

Mr. Calhoun supposes, it would seem, that the members of Congress may make bargains or compromises among themselves, which would make an act constitutional that would not otherwise be so. There is no other provision, in relation to slavery, in the statute, to which he can refer as a compromise; and this was in no sense a compromise, except among the members, a majority of whom voted for it. If this be Mr. Calhoun's meaning, and I can attach no other to his words, it is clearly erroneous. If by agreement among themseves members of Congress can enlarge their powers of legislation, we should be without a Constitution. All laws, with few exceptions, may be said in some sense to be founded on compromise; but the legal force of those laws do not depend upon the views or arrangements of the members who voted for them, but upon their constitutional power to pass them. The act of 1820, which prohibited slavery in the territory north of Missouri, is in no respect different in principle from other acts of the same character.

Mr. Calhoun persuades himself that the people of the South, in taking their negroes to our Mexican Territories, only exercise the same right which belongs to the citizens of the free States. Now, we do not believe that there is a citizen of the free States who would withhold from the South a right which may be exercised by a citizen of the North. But the truth is, Mr. Calhoun is not satisfied to exercise this common right. No citizen of a free State can claim the services of his apprentice in any other State than that in which the indenture was made, and in which the service was to be performed. And there is no right in the free States which approximates in any degree to the right of the Southern master, except this. Now, if the master of an apprentice cannot claim service from him in any other State, much less can the master of a slave exact service from him, in a State or Territory where slavery is not sanctioned.

Mr. Calhoun says that in very few, if in any, of the Southern States is slavery established by statute. No one has ever contended that this is necessary. Slavery was introduced into this country by slave traders, who, in defiance of law and justice and the principles of humanity, kidnapped colored men, women, and children, in Africa, and brought and sold them as slaves into this country. In this manner was slavery introduced into the Colonies. It originated in fraud and force, and, being sanctioned by long usage, ripened into a legal right. At the adoption of the Constitution, slavery had been abolished in many of the Colonies; and we know, from the history of the times, that its entire abolition was looked to with solicitude by the leading men of the North and South at that day. But a compromise in regard to the rights of the slave States was necessary to the adoption of the Constitution. The word slave was not used in the Constitution, nor any other term which implied a right of property in man. And this was purposely done, as declared by Mr. Madison. This and other circumstances show that the extension of slavery was not then contemplated. The Ordinance of 1787 had been adopted, excluding slavery from all the territory claimed by the Union, and it was not then supposed by any one that foreign territory would be annexed. This was no doubt the reason why no provision was made in the Constitution for the government of any territory, as a Territory, beyond the limits of the Ordinance.

These facts show beyond controversy that slavery extension did not enter into the contemplation or policy of the great men who formed the Constitution; but, on the contrary, that slavery was considered as an evil which would be gradually abolished in all the States, as it had been in a part of them. We appeal to the history of that day to establish this important fact.

For the National Era.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

Now rouse, ye foes of Tyranny!
  Sons of the free, awake!
A mighty game is on the board,
  The soul of man the stake!
In the streets of San Francisco
  Human flesh and blood are sold;
And Slavery's hoof-print, deep and broad,
  Is on the land of gold!

Since beneath the valleys green
  Your sires were laid at rest,
Our banner's fold and eagle's wing
  Have spread from East to West;
And, answering to the thunder
  Of the dark Atlantic's roar,
The broad swell of the Western sea
  Breaks on the Western shore.

And onward toward the setting sun
  Pours still the human tide,
And the red man's race have fled before
  The ruthless conqueror's stride;
Before the woodman's arm and axe
  The forests pass away,
And the cornfields of the emigrant
  Wave in the sun's bright ray.

They have crossed the glorious rivers,
  Scaled the mountain's rocky wall,
And the dark ravines now echo
  To the stern gold-hunter's call;
This day, from the far-distant camp,
  Where late the panther trod,
The sons of brave New England
  Call on their fathers' God.

And so fast the foot-marks gather
  To-day upon that main,
That scarce the startled ocean
  Can wash them out again;
But the arms which keep that broad land,
  The banner there unfurled,
Shall lead on in shame or glory
  Down the pathway of the world.

There shall the Yankee ploughman
  Turn the furrow to the sky,
While the solemn psalms of Yankeedom
  Wake the frightened wild wolf's cry;
There shall spring up the village,
  With its steepled church and vane,
And the school-house by the roadside
  Stand mid fields of golden grain.

There shall be the city's crowded marts,
  And throngs of busy men,
And the railroad train shall rush along
  The now untrodden glen;
The dusty street shall stretch its line
  Through yonder silent dell,
And the dark woods hear at peep of dawn
  The factory's early bell.

Wilt thou hear it, O, New England,
  That this goodly land be given
To the blighting of the slave-chain—
  To the scorn of Earth and Heaven!
Shall the sun which o'er thy free-born
  Sends his first morning ray,
Set on a land of bondmen
  In a night which knows no day!

Shall the occupants of thrones break off
  The fetters from the slave,
While the boasting sons of Liberty
  Dig deeper Freedom's grave!
Shall Christian hands draw back the shades
  Of Slavery's passing night!
Shall Bethlehem's Star grow dim before
  The Crescent's rising light!

New England never faltered,
  Never brooked the spur or heel,
Ever met the hosts of Tyranny
  Arm to arm and steel to steel;
And in this moral battle
  She will stem the sweeping flood,
And show the wide world round her
  She is worthy of her blood!

Hark! through the waving forest
  The word is passing now,
And Kearsarge is calling
  To Monadnock's lofty brow;
Through the White Hills of the North it rings,
  Rocks the Green Mountain pine,
And the Canadian is startled,
  As it sweeps along the line!

And the blessed words of Freedom
  From our fathers' graves shall thrill—
From the altars where they worshipped,
  Battle plain, and storied hill;
And the Press shall scatter coals of truth
  Like autumn's forest leaves,
Till a People's indignation
  Like the storm-lashed Ocean heaves!

We will hem the hateful demon in,
  Draw around him Freedom's lines,
And build a wall of fiercer fire
  Around the crime of crimes!
And the land we love and honor
  Shall her race of glory run,
And our harvest be the blessing
  Of the myriads to come.

Salem, Mass., August 26, 1849.

For the National Era.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE—No. 6.

It has been shown that war, as an arbitrament for national controversies, is enormously expensive. No man who has given the least attention to the subject can doubt that the wars that have cursed the human race have cost many times over the value of all the personal and real estate of the world.

But it is said by the friends of the war arbitrament, or perhaps I should say, by those who regard it as a necessary evil, since few, if any, profess themselves friendly to it in any other light, *that the money expended in war does not go out of existence, but only changes hands, therefore does not impoverish the world.* As the reasoning is specious, it shall be fairly met.

All the consumptions of war may be arranged in three classes: 1. Of property that is destroyed by its atrocities, as when ships are burnt, sunk, or otherwise rendered useless; when forts, that have cost millions, are blown up, or given over to be destroyed by the enemy; when cities, as in the case of Moscow, are consumed; when expensive buildings, as at Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Rome, are injured by bombardment; and when retaliations, or hard blows, for the purpose of forcing submission, are resorted to, as Bonaparte once burnt down every dwelling-house in the line of his march in Portugal for 150 miles. In these and similar cases, which form a large proportion of war consumptions, the property does not exchange hands. It is lost out of the world. So far, then, the truth is directly the reverse of the objector's statement, and his argument thus far falls to the ground. 2. Of the vast amounts expended in walling towns, constructing forts, building war-ships, and establishing arsenals, the mere repairs of which cost Christendom a hundred millions a year in time of peace. Will any man say that the labor and material devoted to these might not be so employed as to advance human wealth, intelligence, and comfort, in a vastly higher degree? Is not the result of all this labor and material utterly useless, except in the single contingency of war? Whereas, if devoted to almost any other public improvement, would not the result be useful in any contingency? If the money does not go out of the world, is it not equally true that the labor brings no substantial good into the world? And is not the loss therefore nearly equal to the amount expended? For instance: France has expended fifty millions of dollars in building a wall, some thirty miles, around Paris. Now, if it should be proved, as it seems in a fair way of being, that both Louis Philippe and the French people would have been as well off without that wall as with, would it not appear that the fifty millions worth of labor and material was a total loss? And if the same labor and material had been worked into railways, would not France have been at this moment better by fifty millions than she now is? 3. Of the amounts paid in salaries, wages, and supplies, for standing armies. But this money, you say, does not go out of the world. No; nor would the money go out of the world if you should pay an industrious blacksmith for making you a pitchfork, and should insist upon his making it of pewter instead of steel. But you would be poorer by the amount paid, and the world would be poorer by the value of what the blacksmith would have done, if you had not made of him so senseless a demand.

No money would go out of the world if you should hire industrious mechanics from their shops to build an ice palace in January, for the suns of February to melt down; but you would be impoverished by the amount paid, and the world would be impoverished by the value of what those mechanics would have manufactured if you had let them alone.

Precisely so is it with every soldier who is allured, defrauded, or forced away from the farm or the shop to the camp. The laboring millions are impoverished by the amount paid him, and the world is the poorer by the value of what he would have done if let alone.

I wish my countrymen, who are paying enough each year to the army and navy to build one thousand miles of railroad, would think of these things.

What we pay for preparation for war in time of peace would construct a railroad from the northeast corner of Maine to the southwest corner of California, in nearly the same time that it takes for West Point to use up a million of the people's money—say about half a dozen years.

And all history shows that war preparations in peace are often a curse, and seldom, if ever, a preventive of war. Pacificus.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, *August* 30, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The "Congress of Peace" continued three days, holding one session a day, from 12 to 5 P. M., with an intermission, at about 2, of fifteen minutes. I sent you the list of officers last week. Among the distinguished persons present, in addition to those then mentioned, were Messrs. J. Brotherton, M. P.; J. B. Smith, M. P.; Lawrence Heyworth, M. P.; John Lee, LL. D., F. R. S.; Samuel Bowley; Edward Miall, (editor of the *Nonconformist*;) John Scoble, (editor of the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*;) and Richard D. Webb, (Irish correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*.)

The interest and attendance increased daily, the last session presenting a scene of moral and mental excitement such as is rarely witnessed. The most popular speakers in the Congress were, Richard Cobden, Abbé Deguerry, (of the Madeleine church,) Henry Vincent, Edward Miall, Victor Hugo, Emile Gerardin, (editor of *La Presse*,) W. Wells Brown, and J. W. C. Pennington. All these gentlemen spoke with ability, and most of them with great effect. No one was better received than Mr. Brown, who, you are aware, is a "fugitive slave." The announcement of this fact created the greatest enthusiasm in his favor. His address was brief, dignified, and to the point. He touched and exposed the very secret of our question, by remarking that his only apology for introducing the topic of slavery to his speech, was the fact that that institution was the most natural and fruitful element of war. The statement was made very quietly, but its clear common sense caused it to be responded to by acclamation.

Mr. Pennington, too—another fugitive slave—made a remark which caused some sensation. He said he trusted it would not be thought indelicate in him to say, that "if the people of Europe would but take a lesson of Christian meekness and resignation from the negro race, the system of war would soon be abolished."

One of the most striking speeches made before the Congress was the following:

SPEECH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

"I have the honor to submit to your consideration a motion condemnatory of loans for warlike purposes. My object is to promote peace by withholding the sinews of war. I propose that this Congress shall make an appeal to the consciences of all those who have money to lend. [Hear, hear] I do not allude to a few bankers who appear before the world as loan-contractors. They are the agents only for collecting funds from smaller capitalists. It is from the savings and accumulations of the merchants, manufacturers, traders, agriculturists, and annuitants, of civilized Europe, that warlike Governments can alone supply their necessities; and to them we will appeal, by every motive of self-interest and humanity, not to lend their support to a barbarous system, which obstructs commerce, uproots industry, annihilates capital and labor, and revels amidst the tears and blood of their fellow-creatures. We will do more; we will in every possible way expose the character and objects, and exhibit to the world the true state of the resources of every Government which endeavors to contract a loan for warlike purposes. The time is gone by when barbarous nations, devoted to war, could conquer civilized Europe, unless, indeed, the latter will be so very complacent as to lend the money necessary for its own subjugation. [Hear, hear.] War has become an expensive luxury. It is no longer a question of bows and arrows, swords and shields. [Cheers.] Battles are now decided by artillery, and every discharge of a cannon costs from 12 to 15 francs. I wish, with all my heart, it was ten times as much. [Loud applause.] The consequence is, that when countries behind the rest of Europe in civilization enter upon hostilities, they are obliged to draw upon the resources of more civilized States—in other words, to raise a loan. And how is the money thus borrowed from the savings of honest industry expended? What is war in our day? Has it learned any of the charities of peace? Let us see. I hold in my hand an extract from a proclamation issued at Pesth, dated July 19, and signed Haynau. Praying forgiveness from your outraged feelings, I will read it: 'Any individual who shall, either by word or action, or by wearing any revolutionary signs or emblems, dare to support the cause of the rebels; any individual who shall insult one of my soldiers, or those of our brave allies, either by words or blows; any individual who shall enter into criminal relations with the enemies of the Crown, or who shall seek to kindle the flame of rebellion by reports spread for a sinister purpose, or who shall be rash enough to conceal arms, or not deliver them up within the delay fixed by my proclamation, shall be put to death within the shortest possible delay, and on the spot where the crime shall be committed, without distinction of condition or sex.' [Loud cries of 'Butchers! butchers!'] This was addressed to the inhabitants of Pesth; and, a few weeks afterwards, the same signature appears to a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the countries of the Theiss, from which I will also read a short extract, and which I must declare to be the policy of the devil. [Loud laughter.] 'Take care not to incur my vengeance by revolutionary movements. Not being able in such a case to find out the guilty party, I shall be compelled to punish the whole district. If, on the territory occupied by my army, or in its rear, any attempt shall be committed against my soldiers, or if any of the convoys should be stopped, or a courier, or the transport of provisions prevented, an immediate punishment shall be inflicted on the guilty commune; *it shall become the prey to flames, and levelled to the ground*, to serve as a frightful example to other communes.' [Renewed cries of 'Butchers! butchers!'] I ask you, whilst your flesh creeps, and your hair bristles with horror at these quotations, Has war borrowed any of the charities of Christianity? Have modern warriors repudiated the practices of the barbarians of antiquity? For my part I can see no difference between Attila and Hayuau, between the Goth of the fifth and the Goth of the nineteenth century. But we address ourselves to those who by their loans really hire and pay the men who commit these atrocities, and we say: 'It is you who give strength to the arm which murders innocent women and helpless old age; it is you who supply the torch which reduces to ashes peaceful and inoffensive villages, and on your souls will rest the burden of these crimes against humanity.' I shall be told that it is useless to make an appeal to the sensibilities of men, who, with money lying unproductive at the bottom of their pockets, are thinking of nothing but five per cent. I will undertake to prove, though I shall not weary you now with an argument on the subject, that peace will offer a far better field of battle, and that she will afford a much more profitable investment for the accumulation, than in partnership with Haynau and Co. This discussion will be raised again and again in various places. The Congress of Nations will make the tour of the civilized world. You, Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, who have received with so much enthusiasm your English visiters, in whose name I thank you; who have known so well how to honor the noble zeal in the cause of humanity which has prompted your American guests to cross the great Atlantic, who have welcomed the presence of Germans, Belgians, Dutchmen, and the representatives of other nations, in this hall—*you* have imparted to the Peace Congress a great moral power, which its members will endeavor to use for the benefit of humanity. We shall leave you with renewed hopes and courage, confident that we have only to persevere resolutely but legally, and always in a moral sense, and, step by step, we shall propagate the sublime idea which now reigns in this hall, till it embraces within its influence all the nations of the earth. [Loud and long-continued applause.]"

There is no statesman in Europe more respected than Richard Cobden, nor yet one who better represents the "good time coming." His presence and aid, upon the occasion under notice, have established the Peace movement as "a great fact." What was once but an idea, has, through such auspices, become a life; the word has become flesh.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the Congress was the following. Mr. Coquerel (member of the National Assembly) rose, and said—

"That he wished to draw the attention of the meeting to the interesting circumstances connected with the volume which he held in his hand. [The gentleman here held up a little black-bound book.] It was an essay on the best means of bringing about a state of general peace in Europe, with the double motto of *Beati Pacifici*, and *Cedunt arma togæ.* The date of this little work was 1693, and the author was the celebrated William Penn, one of the founders of the Society of Friends. [Immense cheering.] There was every presumption in favor of the opinion that this was the very copy that had been originally presented by the author to Queen Mary of England, as on each cover were to be seen the Royal initials of her Majesty. The volume had been the day before presented by M. A. Barbier to the person then speaking, in order that it might be preserved in the Library of the Protestant Church of the Oratoire, as a memorial of the first meeting of the Peace Congress at Paris. [Loud Cheers.]"

Mr. Coquerel is a very influential person in Paris, as is indicated by the fact, that although a Protestant pastor, he is also a *representant du peuple.* He was particularly valuable to the Congress, on account of his perfect acquaintance with both the English and French tongues. The President could not speak a sentence of English; nor, in fact, could Girardin or Garnier.

Victor Hugo's closing speech was worthy the author of "*Notre Dame.*" The following indifferent translation of it is from *Galignani*:

"My address," said he, "shall be short, and yet I have to bid you adieu! How resolve to do so? Here during three days have questions of the deepest import been discussed, examined, probed to the bottom; and, during those discussions, counsels have been given to Governments which they will do well to profit by. If these three days' sittings are attended with no other result, they will be the means of sowing in the minds of those present germs of cordiality, which must ripen into good fruit. [Hear, hear.] England, France, Belgium, Europe and America, would all be drawn closer by these sittings. [Hear, hear.] Yet the moment to part has arrived; but I can feel that we are strongly united in heart. [Applause.] But before parting I may be permitted to congratulate you and myself on the result of our proceedings. We have been all joined together, without distinction of country; we have all been united in one common feeling during our three days' communion. The good work cannot go back—it must advance—it must be accomplished. [Cheers] The course of the future may be judged of by the sound of the footsteps of the past! [Hear, hear.] In the course of that day's discussion, a reminiscence had been handed up to one of the speakers, that this is the anniversary of the dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew. The reverend gentleman who was speaking turned away from the thought of that sanguinary scene, with the pious horror natural to his sacred calling. But I, who may boast of firmer nerve, I take up the remembrance. Yes, it was on this day, two hundred and seventy-seven years ago, that Paris was roused from slumber by the sound of that dread bell which bore the name of the *cloche d'argent.* Massacre was on foot, seeking with keen eye for its victim—man was busy in slaying man. That slaughter was called for by mingled passion of the worst description. Hatred of all kinds was there urging on the slayer—hatred of a religious, a political, a personal character! And yet, on the anniversary of that same day of horror, and in that very city where blood was flowing like water, has God this day given a rendezvous unto men of peace, where wild tumult is transformed into order, and animosity into love! [Immense cheering.] The stain of blood is blotted out, and in its place beams forth a ray of holy light. [Renewed cheers.] All distinctions are removed, and Papist and Huguenot meet together in friendly communion! [Cheers, which prevented the speaker for some time from proceeding.] Who, that thinks of these amazing changes, can doubt of the progress that has been made? But whoever denies the force of progress must deny God, since progress is the boon of Providence, and emanates from the great Being above! [Cheers.] I feel gratitude for the change that has been effected, and, pointing solemnly to the past, I say, Let this day be ever held memorable—let the 24th August, 1572, be remembered only for the purpose of being compared with the 24th August, 1849; and when we think of this latter, and ponder over the high purpose to which it has been devoted—the advocacy of the principles of peace—let us not be so wanting in reliance on Providence as to doubt for one moment of the eventual success of our holy cause. [Immense cheering followed this animated address.]"

The chief interest of the Congress did not reside in what are called its "proceedings." They certainly were interesting, but not enough so to warrant a voyage across the Atlantic. We could have heard as good addresses, and better, in Washington or New York. What *was* worth crossing the ocean for was the sight of English, French, American, Dutch, Belgian, and German people mingling together in perfect illustration "*liberté, égalité,* and *fraternité.*" The fusion did us all good. It melted down many a national prejudice, and moulded into beautiful shapes some of the best feelings of our nature. It was not a strife of nation with nation as to which should exhibit the greatest amount of cunning and power, but a noble and joyous rivalry as to which should exhibit the most good feeling and Christian sympathy; and the French people seemed to be delighted that we had chosen for *such* a convention, their brilliant metropolis. The Government, even, received us with open hand, and gave us every facility we could ask. We were allowed to come here from England, six hundred strong, without presenting a single passport, or opening a single portmanteau. On our arrival we were notified, by the Minister of Public Works, that every public building and institution would be freely opened to us, on presentation of our Congressional cards. The celebrated Fountains of Versailles were set in operation, at a great expense, for our special benefit; and the famous Cascade at St. Cloud was not only set in operation, but magnificently illuminated. To crown all, De Tocqueville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, invited every member of the Congress to a soiree at his official residence, where we met nearly all of his official colleagues, and several foreign ambassadors. It was pleasant to see among the latter our distinguished countryman, Mr. Rush.

I shall have another letter to send you upon the Congress, and so will close this, lest I weary you.

Tavistock.

P. S. Lamartine was not present at the Congress, on account of his illness. Beranger was also absent from indisposition, but sent in a letter approving our movement. While at Versailles, the English members complimented their American brethren by giving them a *déjeuner a la fourchette*, and presenting each of us, on the occasion, with a copy of the New Testament, in French. Richard Cobden presided over the ceremonies, and addresses were made, in acknowledgment of the honors, by W. Allen, D. D., Rev. James F. Clark, Elihu Burritt, and Henry Clapp, jun.

BEAUTIFUL SKETCH.

The following beautiful and touching sketch we copy from the *Journal of Commerce*:

I have worshipped blue eyes, and there is no radiance so heavenly as that which gleams from them. But black are more bewildering; and, when a shadow of melancholy falls over the forehead, it softens their beauty, while it does not dim them.

* * * If you will go with me now to a glen in the highlands, and a willow-shaded nook, I will point out to you the very spot where years ago there stood a rude bench, on which many times I have seen the fair girl I now write of, sitting, and by which I once saw her kneeling. The cottage under the hill is occupied by strangers, and its broad hall and large rooms now ring to the laughter of those that knew not her whose gentle spirit haunts their very chambers.

She was as beautiful as a dream. Never was holier forehead shaded by raven tresses; never were tresses so glorious as those. If I tell you that I loved Sarah D——, you will call me an enthusiast, and ascribe my admiration to my passion. I did love her, but only as a boy worships a being very far above him. I used to lie at her feet on the grass, and gaze into her face, and watch the play of her exquisite features. It was there I learned at first how high, and pure, and worshipful, humanity may be. * * *

She was young and beautiful. What need to add that she was loved. Surely I need not add that she loved, for such as she live on affection, and die for lack of it. Her father devoted his fortune and his life to her; and she was heiress to a large estate. As might be expected, she had numberless suitors of every rank and variety. I cannot now remember all of them, although I then kept the run of them tolerably well. But, of all, there were only two that appeared to have any prospect of success; and the village gossips were occupied in discussing their relative chances.

Frank R—— was the gayest, best-hearted fellow in the world, and, had you seen him on his horse by the side of Sarah D——, you would have said he was made for her, so wild was his laugh and so joyous her response. Yet, had you been behind the closed shutter of the window in the front of the large white house on the hill, as they rode by, and had you there watched the compressed lip, the broad, calm forehead, the pale face, and speaking eye of Joseph S——, as he saw them passing, you would have prayed to God that that fair girl might belong to that noble man, even as I, a boy, then prayed.

God has answered my prayers. When the long way was travelled over, and the rugged and difficult steep surmounted, when her fairy foot was pressed on the rock at the summit of the hill of life, and her eyes gazed into the deep blue sky with longing gaze, there, even there, beyond the blue, his outstretched arms received her, and his embrace was Heaven!

Go preach to blocks and stones, ye who believe that love is of the clay! Go preach to the dead, ye who deny the immortality of the affections. Go reason with trees, or hills, or images of wood, or with your own motionless, lifeless, icy souls, ye who believe that, because there is no marrying yonder, there shall be no embracing, or because we may not use the gentle words "my wife," we may not clasp these sanctified forms in our own holy arms! I tell you, man, that immortality would be a glorious cheat, if with our clay died our first affections. I tell you that annihilation would be heaven, if I believed that when my head at length rests on its coffined pillow, and my lips sink to the silence and repose of death, these loving eyes will never look into mine again, this pure clasp never be around my neck, this holy caress never bless me more!

But see how I hasten in advance of my story. And yet, like Canning's knife-grinder, I remember now that I have no story to tell, or at best it is a simple history.

She loved Joe. His calm and earnest way of loving her, won her whole soul. He did not say much to her in company, nor of her, but when they were alone, or only some of the children near, his low voice would be musical, and she sat entranced with its eloquence. I have seen them seated on the bench by the side of the stream, and have heard him lead her gentle soul step by step with him from earth to stars, and then from star to star, until she seemed to be in heaven with him, and listening to the praises of the angels.

I am unable to tell you how it happened that Joseph S—— left his profession, (which had been law,) and entered the ministry, nor am I able to state, though I might guess at the causes operating in his own mind. The father of Sarah D—— was not a religious man, and, I am sorry to say, was one of a small class of men, who not only deny the truths of our most holy creed, but take every opportunity to cast ridicule on its teachers. It was, therefore, with great pain that his daughter observed his coldness and rudeness to Joseph S——, and she was not surprised, however much she was grieved, when an open rupture rendered the suspension of his visits at the house absolutely necessary.

They had never spoken of love. Each knew the secret of the other's affection, and what need then of words to tell it? It would have been but the repetition of hackneyed phrases. And yet there is no music in the world so sweet as those three words, "I love you," from the lips we love to kiss. But the father of our gentle friend had feared the existence of some bond between them, and peremptorily required his daughter to break it if it did exist.

She replied to him, relating the simple truth, and he desired her to refuse thenceforward to see or speak to Joseph.

A month of deeper pain than can well be imagined succeeded this command, during which they did not meet.

It was on a moony night in August that she walked out with me, (then a boy three years her junior,) and sat down on the bench by the side of the stream. The air was clear, the sky serene, and no sound disturbed us; but the soft voice of the wind among the tree-tops made a pleasant music, and we listened and were silent. The stillness was broken by the voice of Joseph S——.

You will pardon me if I pass over that scene. I dare not atttempt a description of it. It was my first lesson in human suffering, and though I have learned it over and over since then, though the iron has entered my own soul and seared and scarred it, yet I have never seen, nor do I believe I have ever felt, more agony than those two felt as they parted that night to meet no more on earth.

He bowed his lips to her forehead, and murmured the solemn word, "Forever."

She woke at that word, and exclaimed, with startling vehemence, "No, no; there is no such word, Joe."

"We shall not meet again on earth, my gentle one. And what is earth?"

Her tall form grew more queenly, and her dark eye flashed divinely, as she rose and exclaimed, in clear and silvery tones:

"And what is earth? These things must end. I will name a tryst, dear Joe, and you shall keep it. If you pass first into the other land, wait for me on the bank; and if I go hence before you, I will linger on the other shore until you come. Will you remember?"

"I will live and die in this memory."

She lifted her face to his, and her arms to his neck, and they clung together in a long and passionate embrace. Their lips did not separate, but were pressed close together, until he felt her form cold, and her clasp relaxed, and he laid her gently down on the old seat, bowed over her a moment in prayer, and was gone. I heard him say, "Take care of her, W——," and so I strove to recall the life that had gone from her lips, and cheeks, and eyes. It came slowly, and she woke as we wake in the morning after death has entered our charmed circle, with an oppression on the brain, and a swimming, swollen senselessness of soul.

At length she remembered all; and raised herself with a half-articulated exclamation of agony, broken by a sob; then fell on her knees by the bench, and buried her face in her hands, and remained thus for nearly half an hour.

When she arose, her face was as the face of an angel. It wore that same exalted look until she died.

I think she took cold that night; she was never well afterward, and the next winter she passed at the South, returning in the spring very fragile, but very beautiful.

Joseph S—— was sent abroad by one of the Boards of Missions of the Church, but his health failed, and he resigned his commission, while he travelled through the Eastern world.

Three years fled with their usual swiftness. To Sarah D—— they were very slow and painful years, yet she was happy in her quiet way, and no one dreamed of the strange tryst she was longing to keep on the other side of that dark river which men so shrink from. She grew feebler daily as the summer and autumn advanced, and in December she was evidently dying.

One day her mother had been out of the house, perhaps making calls. She returned at evening, and, among other incidents of news which she had learned, she mentioned to Sarah the death of her old friend, Joseph S——.

The fair girl was reclining in her large arm chair, looking out through the closed windows at the snow on the ground, and the pure moonlight which silvered it. There was no startling emotion visible as her mother mentioned the fact which to her was the most solemn yet most joyful news the world could give; for now, how much nearer was their meeting! I saw a smile flash across her face as the joyful news reached her ear. I saw her forehead raised to feel the caress which I know she felt! She was silent for many minutes, and then spoke in feeble yet very musical accents, and I, boyishly, wept aloud! Then she smiled, and looked at me with finger upraised, and said, "Wait a little while longer, dear W——." And then, after a moment, she said, "Mother, is the snow very deep?"

"Not very, dear. Why did you ask?"

"Because, if it were deep, I thought it would be difficult for old Mr. Smith to find our lot in the grave-yard. Are all the head-stones covered, mother?"

"What is the matter, Sarah? What if they are covered?"

"Mother, dear, it is useless to conceal it from ourselves, or from one another. You know, and I quite as well, that I am dying. I have not wished to live; only for one thing I did long for life, and I dreaded to meet death all alone! But now I shall not. W—— will tell you what I mean when I am gone. Yes—gone, dear mother. I shall not be here any longer. This chair will stand here, and I not be anywhere near it. You will be here, and father; and you will rise and walk about, and visit, and go in and out, and sleep, and wake again, and so on day after day, and I shall have no part any longer in your cares and joys—dear mother;" and, as she uttered the last two words, she put her arms around her mother's neck, and kissed her fondly, and sank back into her chair again. I sat at her feet, watching her matchless features. A smile was flitting across them—now there, now gone; yet each time it appeared, it lingered longer than before, until it became fixed, and so holy, so very holy, that I grew bewildered as I gazed, and a strange tremor passed through my body.

The breath of peace was fanning her glorious brow! Her head was bowed a very little forward, and a tress, escaping from its bonds, fell by the side of her pure white temple, and close to her just opened lips. It hung there motionless! No breath disturbed its repose! She slept as an angel might sleep, having accomplished the mission of her God.

For the National Era.

"SLAVERY AND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION."

In the *Era* of August 16th there is an article entitled "Slavery and Homestead Exemption." The writer of that article says:

"I cannot perceive what right any Government has to take the property of the poor, and give it to the rich, without just compensation."

I think I am correct in saying that one half of the forced sales of real estate below the value of six hundred dollars are (either immediately or remotely) to satisfy the demands of venders of ardent spirits. All the compensation that is given is poverty and wretchedness. Happy homes have been made desolate; bright hopes, that used to bloom in eternal sunshine, have been cut down by untimely frosts; affectionate fathers and husbands have been converted into human fiends. To satisfy their perverted appetites, they have been willing to cast their wives and helpless children upon the cold charity of a wicked world, with no spot on earth that they can call their *home.* While in a fit of intoxication, they have been *taken in* by designing men. They have been induced to get in debt, the creditor realizing double what his goods were worth. These unfortunate men were never able to satisfy those unrighteous demands, and now their families must bid farewell to the dearest spot on earth—their home. Have they received a just compensation? "T." asks, "How can his family possibly have a right to retain the property?" They have the same right to it that they have to life. He who gave life gave also the right to the means of preserving it, among which are water, air, and a home. Suppose three fourths of the people were without a home, only as it may be granted to them by merciless landlords from year to year or from day to day; and, as "the poor are increasing faster than the rich," that day is not far distant. What will be our condition then? The history of oppressed Ireland for a few years past gives an awful but instructive answer—gaunt famine and pale horror flying hand in hand in the midst of plenty—the poor being starved to death in sight of the plenty which they had produced. These scenes have transpired in all ages of the world, and in all countries where land monopoly went unrestrained and the poor were unprotected.

Suppose the remaining half of forced sales to be to satisfy just demands, according to the laws of trade. Does that take away the right of life from those families? If not, neither does it take away the right of having a place on which to live. Infinitely better would it be, if the whole credit system were stricken away.

In nine cases out of ten, those who go in debt would do better to keep out. Suffer a little inconvenience, rather than lose your home. If cases of absolute necessity exist, there can always be those found who will trust an *honest* man, without the hope of getting his farm.

I am glad that "T" has supposed the most extreme case, which is also one of the most common. In your imagination, picture to yourself that disconsolate widow, with pallid cheek and sunken eye, and every line of her countenance revealing sorrow. She has but one hope that brightens the future, but one lamp that casts its dim light over life's rough path. Her children! they may still soothe life's dreary hours—they in part may fill the place of their murdered parent. But no! They are to be scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Her last hope is about to fade forever away; that lamp which shone across life's rough path is about to go out forever. He who was the means of her husband's death now stands and demands pay for his awful deeds. Nothing remains but the little farm. And must he take that too? Yes, says "T.," for she may owe two or three poor men. Is there a poor man on earth, whose heart is not adamant, who would not say to this widow, "Live! your children shall not be taken from you!"

"T." supposes that every man who avails himself of the exemption law defrauds two or three poor men. This may sometimes happen, but such cases would be exceptions to a general rule. To suppose every one, or any considerable portion of the persons who would avail themselves of such a law, to be rich, is folly. "T." says they may be worth several thousand dollars. This is impossible. All the exemption laws that I have seen range between three and fifteen hundred dollars, as the amount exempt from sale, including both real and personal property. "Far better would it be that property be held together on the basis of industry." This is the most uncharitable part of "T.'s" whole argument. Does he not know that the poor are they who do the most work? To toil fourteen hours per day, and then have "*idleness*" thrown in one's teeth as the cause of poverty, is too bad. It is the language of aristocrats over the whole world. As gladly as any one would I hail the day when a system of universal education shall teach every one his real destiny. Speedily may the day come when man shall learn that he "never was made to be the enemy of man."

When man has the power to oppress, he will use it, though he has the wisdom of a Solomon. To take away this unrighteous power from the hands of the oppressors of the poor, is one of our cardinal objects. To do this, and to elevate the poor, the laborers, to their proper position in society, the inalienable homestead is among the first means to be used. The freedom of the public lands to actual settlers comes next. Equity, justice, and suffering humanity, *all* plead *for* these measures; *against* them are the aristocrats, the oppressors of mankind.

CHARLES E. MILLARD.

Marietta, August 28, 1849.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1849.

☞ We call the attention of our friends to the following Prospectus of a new paper to be issued by Mrs. Bailey. Without further notice, she hopes all who are interested in such a paper, will do what they can in the way of forwarding subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE FRIEND OF YOUTH,

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

MRS. MARGARET L. BAILEY, EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on fine paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive companion for Youth. While we please, we shall also aim to form their taste. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, Sketches of Travel, and Notices of New Books for children, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present era. We know this is not usually done in such publications, but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of young people, when we suppose them to feel some interest in the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our earnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffering, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just and pure; and, while thus inculcating the lessons of love to man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the great Father and Benefactor of all.

We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be forgotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared for accordingly.

To secure variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the wants of Youth. Among them, we are at liberty to name—T. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In short, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be glad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper which we established and edited for nearly three years, at Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or cousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend.

The first number will be issued on the first of November.

The terms will be—fifty cents a year for a single copy; five copies for two dollars.

It is desirable that the names of subscribers be sent in with as little delay as possible.

All communications must addressed to Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey, Washington, D. C.

"MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS," &c.

This week closes the series of sketches of the Modern Reformers of Great Britain, by Henry B. Stanton. We commend the reader to the parting words of the author.

We learn with great pleasure that the Harpers are about issuing them in a distinct volume—making the third, but not least important, book which has been made up of matter originally furnished to the *Era*.

We need not say how highly we estimate these papers. A series of articles, so long, having now been in course of publication eighteen months, would hardly have found place in our columns, had we not thought them of remarkable merit.

The editor of the *Boston Atlas* thus speaks of them:

"We understand that the Harpers are about to embody in one volume the brilliant series of sketches, which first appeared under this title in the *National Era*, and which have been generally and no doubt correctly attributed to the pen of H. B. Stanton, Esq. The sketches bring the history of those great popular movements, organized in the beginning of this century, out of the chaos in which the preceding one had closed, down to the present day. It is where the historian has stopped short or stepped aside, that these essays supply a much-desired knowledge—for, with the generality of the world, the present is the real 'dark age,' in which everything is seen obscure and in false proportion and doubtful hue. A man standing on this side of the Atlantic, occupies a position of disinterestedness and impartiality, which cannot be expected in writers of the same generation, on the immediate scenes; and to the advantage of this position Mr. Stanton adds the personal knowledge acquired by travel and study, and the power of a finely discriminating mind."

Mr. Stanton will continue to be a contributor to our columns.

"METAPHYSICS."

The second of a series of articles, classed under the general title of "Metaphysics," will appear next week. We hope no reader will be repelled by a name. These articles will be found to be far more attractive and practical than the discussions which have been generally classed under the title.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—On our first page is a blood-stirring poem, under this title, by G. W. Putnam.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We are greatly in arrears to our friends the Booksellers. Next week we shall try to discharge our obligations fully.

SILK GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.—*Jewett & Prescott*, No. 2 Milk street, Boston. Their assortment is said to be incomparable, large, and new, and the state of trade such as enables them to offer *very unusual inducements* to all purchasers. Read their advertisement in this paper, and take note of the same.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—Our Paris correspondent furnishes us, on the first page of the *Era*, with liberal reports of the great Peace Congress.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.—The long and very able review of foreign affairs by our Berlin correspondent saves us the trouble of filling our columns with the details of intelligence brought by recent arrivals. The gentleman who writes these eloquent and discriminating letters, though an American, has resided so long abroad, that he has become as familiar with the institutions and diplomacy of European countries as he is with those of the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand several beautiful poems and excellent prose articles, which shall appear as we find room.

Many thanks to correspondents for their favors.

MR. BANCROFT, late Minister to London, has arrived at home.

DR. AMARIAH BINGHAM, Superintendant of the New York Lunatic Asylum, died at Utica, last Saturday week.

GOVERNOR FRENCH, of Illinois, has proclaimed a meeting of the Legislature of that State on the 22d of October, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator.

J. D. CUMMINS, a Representative in the last Congress from Ohio, died at Milwaukie a week or two since, of cholera.

DR. J. P. HARRISON, a Professor in the Ohio Medical College, recently died of cholera at Cincinnati.

AMOS LANE, former Representative from Indiana, died a few days ago at his residence in Aurora.

MANUFACTURES IN THE SOUTH.

For some time past strong efforts have been made in several States of the South, to arouse the attention of its citizens to the importance of encouraging their own manufactures. The evils resulting from the monopoly of capital and enterprise by Planting—such as over-production of the great staples, consequent depreciation of prices, exhausting dependence upon the North for machinery and articles of consumption, embarrassment from short crops, the deficiency being uncompensated for by the products of a diversified industry—are all acknowledged. It is demonstrated that the South has the material, the capital, the water power, the coal, the labor, necessary to the successful prosecution of manufactures; the one thing wanted is, a clear appreciation of the cause of her evils, and of her ample ability to remedy them. So they say.

This is not the first movement made by public-spirited men in this section to extricate it from the condition in which the system of Slave Labor has placed it—(for no one, we presume, will deny that to this system, more than to any other cause, is to be attributed the want of diversified industry in the slave States.) Many years ago, the great project was, to secure the trade of the West, by a system of railroads, one of which was to connect Cincinnati with Charleston, thereby building up a Home Commerce in the South. Then followed Merchants' Conventions, under the guidance of South Carolina politicians, who insisted that the dependence of the South upon the North for its commerce, was absurd and intolerable, that the South could, should, and would establish a Direct Trade with Europe, for she had the enterprise, intelligence, capital, and, withal, was the great exporting region. Year after year these Conventions met, resolved in favor of Direct Trade with Europe, but at last adjourned indefinitely, finding it just as impossible to change the course of commerce, as the direction of the Gulf Stream.

Next comes the Manufacturing movement. Our Southern exchanges are filled with indignation at the wretched dependence of the South upon the North for its clothes, its implements of husbandry, its newspapers, and with conclusive demonstrations that the slave States need but the will, to outstrip all other States in manufacturing enterprise.

The subject is one of great importance, and we have watched its discussion in Southern journals with deep interest.

Two years ago, James C. Bruce of Virginia delivered an address before an Agricultural Society of that State, in which, after having set forth in strong terms the want of prosperity in the Farming and Planting interests, he boldly charged it upon the excess of slave labor. This led, first to the cultivation of too much land, and its consequent impoverishment, and, secondly, to wasteful consumption. The surplus negroes consumed so much of the profits of those whose labor was really needed, that the owner at the end of the year was left almost penniless. His remedy was, the exportation of the surplus amount of slave population, in families, to the South. This would convert them into ready money, relieve the owner from a wasteful expenditure, and be of service to the slaves themselves, as they would be in fact better provided for where their labor was remunerative, than where they were mere consumers. A singular mode, this, of increasing the prosperity of a State, by a process of depopulation!

But, the remedy will not be adopted, and, if it were, it would be but temporary. Thousands of slaveholders in Virginia cannot be prevailed upon to engage in a systematic attempt to decimate their plantations. Such may sell a slave in a moment of passion, or extreme need, but, sooner than strive to improve their plantations by calculating how many slaves precisely can be profitably used as laborers, and then by selling all the rest, they will continue to stagger on under the wasting consumption of drones. But, should Mr. Bruce's policy find general favor in Virginia, it could not last long. As we showed a few weeks since, the States of the Southwest are amply supplied with slave labor; in nearly all of them, the importation of slaves will soon be prohibited; and in the course of a few years, supposing California and New Mexico to be consecrated to Freedom, the Southern slave market will be closed.

It is this contingency that invests the discussion of the subject of manufactures with so much importance. Sagacious men foresee the pressure in favor of emancipation which must result from an excess of slaves, rapidly augmenting, when no market can afford relief; and the inquiry is, whether they may not be profitably used in manufactures. The *Richmond* (Va.) *Whig*, while agreeing in the main with the Address of Bruce, proposes as a remedy for the evil he indicates, the drawing "off of a large portion of the slave labor from the fields to the manufactures." "Slave labor in factories, we think it can be abundantly proved, is cheaper than free labor, and to the full as efficient."

But, other causes underlie this manufacturing movement. The wisest men of the slave States see that they are falling behind the free States in all the elements of power—in population, aggregate wealth, general intelligence; and that the class of poor white people is growing in numbers, and sinking in degradation.

Our attention was arrested last spring by a carefully prepared address, on the subject of mechanical and manufacturing industry, submitted by the committee appointed on the subject, at a meeting of the South Carolina Institute, lately established "for the promotion of Art, Mechanical Ingenuity, and Industry." We shall quote liberally from this document, which, emanating from South Carolina, may well be received as authentic evidence, wherever it makes admissions in relation to the workings of Southern institutions.

After disclaiming an intention to assail "any established mode of thought or action," and claiming that there are a few instances of distinguished mechanical enterprise and ingenuity in the South, the address proceeds—

> "We cannot but consider our position as correct—that mechanic and manufacturing art is at a low ebb among us. To trace *all* the causes of this low position, would answer but little purpose; *one* will suffice. This will be found in the *universal devotion* to *one pursuit*, which has characterized the South for so many years—giving the undivided attention to one interest, to the almost entire neglect of every other. This led to the practice of purchasing from abroad everything desired of luxury, comfort, or for mere necessity; and this custom, sanctioned by the wealthiest, and blindly followed by others, cut off every opportunity for the extensive development of mechanic skill. The rude implements of husbandry used by the negro on the plantation, and the elegant cabinet, with its costly gems, in the boudoir of beauty, were alike the production of foreign artisans. Native talent and Southern ingenuity and enterprise had no field in which to move—no motive, indeed, for exertion in mechanic art. This want of *motive* may account for the humiliating fact, that the South has rarely given to the world a *new invention*, or added an iota to manufacturing knowledge; but even here there are a few exceptions, and they shine as beacons upon our efforts to stimulate Southern enterprise and ingenuity."

Leaving out of the calculation, Maryland and the District of Columbia, which border on the free States, and enjoy the benefit of a Free Labor interest, to some extent, scarcely more than one-tenth of all the patents issued from 1789 to 1849, has been secured by the slave States.

The Charleston Institute has not, as it would seem from the following passage of the address, derived much light from Ellwood Fisher's novel discoveries:

> "The South depends upon foreign skill to improve her implements of agriculture, and foreign art to prepare the product of the soil for use, and then receives it in return, loaded with a cost many times greater than it originally possessed. Here has been our fatal error, an error no less when cotton was worth twenty cents per pound, than now, when worth but six. In both cases, the principle is a fatal one to the prosperity of a people, if an increase of population is to be regarded as a first element in such prosperity. Population can rarely be extended where industry is limited to one pursuit, and wealth is as rarely accumulative where every supply of luxury and necessity is paid for from one product. This is strikingly illustrated by the history of Spain, a nation which has been deluged, not with a staple producing money, but with the coin itself. Her mines have poured countless millions into her lap—yet her poverty, with the exception of her pride, is her most notorious feature."

The reasoning and the example are both good.

We have referred to the wants of the poor white population, as a reason for this manufacturing movement. The extract we are about to quote contains a volume of meaning:

> "There are three classes of citizens—the owners of real estate and slave property; a poorer class of whites who depend upon their *own* labor; and our negroes. The planting interest and the negro population occupy the greater part of the arable land in the State, leaving the middle class—the poor white population—no *certain* mode of living, and, in the absence of mechanical and manufacturing employments, no probable hope of increase. Of the 350,000 whites in South Carolina, it may fairly be presumed that there are 100,000 who support life by the direct labor of their hands—labor often hard to procure, and often hardly paid. Suppose that 50,000 of this poor and ignorant population had been brought ten years ago into active employment in the mechanical and manufacturing arts, and that these 50,000 laborers had furnished the citizens of South Carolina with their clothing, their agricultural implements, and the vast amount of machinery, engines, &c., which had been required, can any one imagine the position South Carolina would now be in?"

Let us try. Labor might have been honorable. The power and pride of the large planters would have been reduced. Suffrage would have become universal. The Legislature would not have represented the slaveholding interest alone, but the interests of all classes of the people. The State would not have been petrified in conservatism, nor would the idea of Disunion ever have secured foothold on its soil. The doctrine of the Divine right of slavery, and its superior excellence as a system of labor, would not have colored all the politics of the State. Charleston would not have lost its trade; South Carolina would not have been standing still in population; her soil would not have been exhausted; emigration would not have wasted her; her slaves would not have acquired a numerical superiority over the whites; there would have been a growing, and, ultimately, a triumphant Free Soil Interest, elevating the masses, giving birth to common schools, and breathing the spirit of peace, harmony and union.

The extract quoted does not present a very flattering view of the social condition of South Carolina. But, where do the authors of the address find 350,000 whites in South Carolina? They doubtless mean 250,000. In 1840, the number was only 267,300; and in the preceding ten years, the increase was scarcely one thousand. Since then, the white population has rather decreased than increased. Of one hundred thousand, then, or two-fifths of the white citizens, it is shown, that they are excluded from the greater part of the arable land of the State, that they have "no *certain* mode of living," that they support life by the direct labor of their hands—labor often hard to procure, and often hardly paid. Can this be said of two-fifths of the white population in the State of New York, that is, of eleven hundred and twenty thousand of its twenty-seven hundred thousand? Slavery, our South Carolina philosophers say, is the best organization of labor in the world. There are three hundred and fifty thousand slaves who receive enough to keep them in working condition—nothing more. Add to these the hundred thousand white people who subsist by the direct labor of their hands—labor often hard to procure, and hardly paid—and the two classes constitute 75 per cent. of the population of South Carolina. 75 per cent. of the population of New York is about 2,000,000. Now, we should like the farmers of New York to tell us whether, under their organization of labor, they can find two millions of laborers in their population of twenty-seven hundred thousand, in the condition of the slaves of South Carolina, and of the one hundred thousand poor white laborers, who are excluded from the greater part of the arable land, and have no certain means of support? Is it any wonder that men of intelligence in Charleston have come to the conclusion that it is high time to see whether some modes of industry cannot be devised for the increasing white population, whom their boasted organization of labor has been throwing out of employment, and setting adrift as mere worthless lumber.

We shall pursue this subject.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The *National Intelligencer*, of the 11th instant, contained a long editorial on the subject of government for California. It affirms, emphatically, the right of the people to form a State Constitution, and remarks on the propriety of its exercise. To them it looks for the settlement of a question which, in its judgment, threatens the stability of our Union. It contends for their right to settle this question in their Constitution, as they may see proper, and warns them against the policy of leaving it open and undetermined. What disposition they should make of it, it does not pretend to say—with characteristic caution it abstains from even hinting its opinion on this point—but it pledges the Whig party to abide by the decision, whatever it may be, whether in favor of establishing or prohibiting slavery:

> "The Whigs at least, we repeat, will yield their cheerful assent to the coming decision of California and New Mexico, let that decision be what it may. They will respect it, we are sure, as, first of all, theoretically right, and, secondly, as offering the only decisive means of allaying a great sectional strife that will otherwise but too probably affect the country for years, and derange, disease, and contaminate every public function, every public act."

Does the *Intelligencer* speak the sentiments of the Whig party? What say the New York Tribune, Albany Evening Journal, Boston Atlas, and Cincinnati Gazette? What say Messrs. Corwin, Seward, Cooper, and Webster? If California establish a State Constitution recognising slavery, will they go for its admission? Will they ratify such a decision? The danger is, that the people of California may be induced to omit in their Constitution all allusion to the subject. Certainly, if Mr. representative King, and ex-representative Gwyn, and General Riley, can have their way, this will be the course adopted.

What, then, will the Whig party do? Sustain the administration of a State which tacitly allows the introduction of slavery? It might be well for the Free Soil members of the two old parties to call attention to these contingencies. The Representatives of both are generally instructed on the Territorial Question—on the point of voting against *Territorial* Slavery—but they are not generally instructed what to do should California claim admission as a State, with a Constitution silent upon the subject, and, of course, allowing the existence of slavery. Many of them may be disposed to fulfil the pledge made in their behalf by the *Intelligencer*, to abide by the decision of the Californians, whatever it may be.

There can be no mistake as to the views of the non-slaveholding citizens of the country. They want no slave territory, and *no more slave States*. They will rejoice at the admission of California as a State, provided it repudiate slavery; but resist its claim to fellowship, should it tolerate the evil. "No more slave States," is their motto. Nor should the South take offence at this, and retaliate by adopting the motto, "No more free States;" for its citizens generally admit that slavery is an evil, while none of them will contend that free soil is a curse. They all concede that, had they to decide upon the question, not whether slavery, being established, shall cease, but whether, seeking an introduction for the first time within their borders, it should be prohibited, they would unhesitatingly proclaim its prohibition. In other words, they would ordain and establish Free Labor Institutions. When, therefore, their fellow-citizens, who are non-slaveholders, decide in relation to all new territory, just as *they* would decide were it a question whether their own soil, if free, should be kept free, surely there is no cause for offence. The motto, "No more slave States," embodies a purpose in entire harmony with their own convictions of the evil of slavery.

For the National Era.

CALEF IN BOSTON, 1692.*

In the solemn days of old,
Two men met in Boston town—
One a tradesman frank and bold,
One a preacher of renown.

Cried the last, in bitter tone—
"Poisoner of the wells of truth,
Satan's hireling, thou hast sown
With his tares the heart of youth!"

Spake the simple tradesman then—
"God be judge 'twixt thee and I;
All thou know'st of truth hath been
Unto men like thee a lie.

"Falsehoods which we spurn to-day
Were the truths of long ago;
Let the dead boughs fall away,
Fresher shall the living grow.

"God is good, and God is light,
In this faith I rest secure;
Evil can but serve the right,
Over all shall love endure."

When the thought of man is free,
Error fears its lightest tones,
So the priest cried, "Sadducee!"
And the people took up stones.

In the ancient burying-ground,
Side by side the twain now lie—
One with humble grassy mound,
One with marbles pale and high.

But the Lord hath blest the seed
Which that tradesman scattered then,
And the preacher's spectral creed
Chills no more the blood of men.

Let us trust, to one is known
Perfect love which casts out fear,
While the other's joys atone
For the wrong he suffered here.

J. G. W.

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* R. Calef was the author of a spirited pamphlet, exposing the Witchcraft delusion, in 1692, and condemning the conduct of some of the clergy of Boston in respect to it. He was proscribed and bitterly denounced by Cotton Mather and other strenuous defenders of the Witch mania.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RETRIBUTION; OR, THE VALE OF SHADOWS: A Tale of Passion. By Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This volume, which first appeared as a serial in the Era, revised and enlarged, forms No. 130 of the Library of Select Novels, published by the Harpers. The series includes the writings of Bulwer, Bremer, James, Andersen, Jerrold, and Howitt, and other distinguished writers of fiction; but it may well be doubted whether, in terseness of diction, searching analysis of character, intensity of passion, and power of description, any one of them can be regarded as superior to this production of our countrywoman. Without being liable to the charge of imitation, "Retribution" reminds us of Jane Eyre, and the later productions of that school. It has their strength and sustained intensity, while it embodies, as they can scarcely be said to do, an important moral lesson. It is well called a Tale of Passion. Painfully intense, its heat scorches as we read. Some of its scenes are overdrawn; mind and heart revolt and protest against those terrific outbursts of passion, on the part of the beautiful fiend, who drags down, in her fatal embrace, the proud, self-deceived statesman. There are a few feeble passages, and some extravagant ones. But, as a whole, we do not hesitate to say, that it is worthy of a place with Brockden Brown's Wieland, Arthur Mervyn, and Edgar Huntley, the only American romances with which we can properly compare it. It cannot fail to be widely read, and we doubt not its success will warrant its author in the entire devotion of her extraordinary powers to a department of literature which, under the influence of a well-principled mind, a generous heart, and healthful sympathies, may be made the medium of teaching lessons of virtue and honor, the Christian duty of self-denial, and heroic devotion to the right and the true, but which has been too often the channel through which impure fancies, stimulants to already over-excited passions, enervating the body and poisoning the soul, have been sent forth on their errands of evil.

J. G. W.

HEARTS AND HOMES. By Mrs. Ellis. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

In the first two parts of this work, Mrs. Ellis has introduced us to the characters of her story, whom she develops and delineates with great skill. They are all *human*, and all the more interesting for that. Mrs. Ellis carefully eschews extravagance, and evinces a profound respect for the proprieties of conventional life. Not that she would have them observed at the expense of Truth and Right, but she allows too little to the claims of Individualism. The story, so far as it is brought, is well told. She has contrived to set all the actors afloat upon a sea of troubles, and to create a great deal of doubt whether they will be able to reach any haven of rest. She delights in painting every variety of female character, and shows herself familiar with all the delicate mysteries of woman's heart.

Our principal objection to the novel is, that the author talks too much. She is sensible, philosophical, but we do not like to see the narrative constantly interrupted by essays. The immature, for whose benefit she talks so wisely, will be sure to skip over comments and explanations, while those who have learned to think for themselves, will need no help to discover the philosophy or morality of the action.

On the whole, this is, perhaps the best work of one of the best writers of the day.

STORY OF A GENIUS; OR, COLA MONTI. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

This little book for boys we have read with as much interest as if we were one of them. It gives us the history of the boy of genius and the boy of industry, showing how each, by conformity to the peculiar instincts, and cultivation of the peculiar faculties of his own nature, was enabled to achieve the success which almost always crown well-regulated endeavors; and how each improved the character and facilitated the efforts of the other.

CLASS BOOK OF ZOOLOGY. By Professor B. Jaeger. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale as above.

This book is designed to introduce the pupils in common schools and academies to a knowledge of the animal kingdom, under scientific forms; and it is certainly well adapted to the object. Professor Jaeger is at home upon the subject, and produces the highest testimonials to his qualifications as a zoological lecturer and teacher.

GEORGIA SCENES, &c. By a Native Georgian. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This, second edition of a very popular work, has been issued, we learn, at the request of the booksellers, but the publishers could not prevail upon the author to revise it. It is to be regretted. Some of the sketches might be wisely omitted, and, we doubt not, the genius of the author could produce others, more agreeable, and equally illustrative of life in Georgia. As it is, the book is highly amusing, and the original illustrations accompanying it are in keeping.

TOUR IN AMERICA. By J. Dixon, D. D. New York: Lane & Scott. For sale by Fred. Luff, Washington, D. C.

The many quotations we have made from this book show that we think well of it. The personal narrative is very pleasant; the descriptions of American scenery, in which it abounds, are often very striking; its views of American character and customs are liberal and instructive. It is a book calculated to allay prejudice in our own country, and remove misconception in Great Britain. The second part of the work is devoted to a very full exposition of Methodism in America, its history, institution, present state, &c.

ADDRESS OF THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA, &c. New York: Published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

We have received a large tract from William Harned, agent of the Society above named, containing an Address to the People of California and New Mexico, on the omission by Congress to provide them a Government, and on the social and political evils of slavery. The same tract includes the Liberty Almanac for 1850, and the speech of S. D. Hastings in the Wisconsin Legislature, on the resolutions of that body relating to slavery.

It is of great importance that such documents should be widely circulated in the new Territories, so that the people there may see why they have been left without a Government, and why they should be at pains to guard their heritage against the aggressions of slavery. We learn that persons emigrating to the Territories may obtain quantities of the tracts for gratuitous distribution, by applying to William Harned, Agent, 61 John street, New York.

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1850. See the advertisement in another column.

The Almanac contains 23 pages of original reading matter, furnished by Wm. Goodell, who does not deal much in "milk for babes."

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. No. CLV. Boston: William Crosby & H. P. Nichols.

The September number of this valuable periodical has been on our table for some weeks, but other engagements have debarred us the pleasure of perusing some of its most inviting articles. The first, on the "Memoirs of the Buckminsters," is from the pen of George Ticknor. It has awakened in us a desire to know more of the men and the times of which it treats. The Memoir which is the subject of the Review is by Mrs. Lee, a daughter of the elder and sister of the younger Buckminster. Other articles, which we have not examined, are from the pens of some of the most eminent Unitarian divines, and upon subjects of grave interest, as "Responsibility for Opinion," "The Nature of Evil," "The Philosophy of Religion," &c. *

MATTERS RELATING TO CUBA.

During our absence, no record was kept in the *Era* of matters relating to the secret expedition against Cuba, or the Rey abduction affair. A brief summary is now all that is necessary.

The Administration, as in duty bound, demanded, through our consul at Havana, the surrender of Rey. The demand was complied with, but, in a letter to the consul, the Captain General studiously avoids any recognition of the right of this Government to make such a demand, as follows:

Letter from the Captain General to the American Consul at Havana.

> The individual, Juan Garcia, whose departure from New Orleans caused the accusation brought there against the consul of Spain, having asked permission to go to that place, after having obtained the pardon that had been offered him, and being desirous to go there in order that his presence may contribute better to establish the truth of the event, I have not hesitated to deliver him immediately the necessary passport, in order that he may go on board of the brig Salvadora, which is ready to sail to-morrow; and also because, from the moment he is pardoned, he has a right to go where he pleases, and more especially to accomplish the object which determines him to go.
>
> My object in communicating this to you is, for you to notify, if you judge proper, his journey to the proper local authorities in New Orleans, to secure him the protection which his peculiar position may require, besides that to which, as a Spanish subject, he is entitled from the consul of her Majesty. Though I am fully persuaded that at all times and in any event the laws of your country will shield him against all sorts of malevolence which he may have to fear, and the private suggestions by which they may attempt to influence his mind.
>
> God preserve you many years.
>
> EL CONDE DE ALCOY.
>
> *Havana, August* 18, 1849.

Rey is now in New Orleans. The next step, we suppose, will be a demand on the Spanish Government for satisfaction for the indignity offered to our sovereignty.

The friends of Cuban annexation, we presume, are rather chagrined at the turn events have taken. Had the Captain General proved obstinate, the United States might have been obliged to enforce the demand *vi et armis*, and this would have been a god-send to the annexationists.

As to the secret expedition against Cuba, it has been on foot in this country for some time. Enlistments of men to carry out its objects have been going on, it would seem, for months, in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and other places. It is not improbable that the scheme was under the supervision of the refugees from Cuba, and that there was a party of the planters in that island acting in concert with the conspirators here. We are told that not before the Spanish minister laid before the American Executive positive evidence of such a movement, was the proclamation of the President issued.

The feeling in Cuba in favor of annexation has been gaining strength during the last eighteen months. The overthrow of the monarchy in France, the erection of a Provisional Government one of whose first acts was the abolition of slavery, and the unsettled state of Europe generally, excited the fear of the planters, lest a sudden revolution in Spain might result in a similar act of abolition in Cuba. "We are not half so afraid," said one of them to a distinguished American gentleman, "of your political abolition, as of the action of a Provisional Government." They calculate on the strength of the Slave Power in this country, and are aware that the Constitution places State slavery beyond the legislative action of the Federal Government.

For the present, the secret expedition seems to be frustrated; for the present, we say, because we do not believe that such a movement, sustained as we are sure it is by the treasures of not a few Cuban planters, by the zeal of refugees, by the love of adventure of a portion of our own population, and by the sympathies of the Slave Power, will be easily abandoned. The Government may put in limbo a few suspicious vessels, and disturb the arrangements at Round Island, but all this may only defer the moment for the meditated descent upon the Cuban coast.

The latest news we have from Round Island is the following:

THE ASSEMBLAGE ON ROUND ISLAND.

The Mobile Register of the 5th instant is informed by a gentleman just from Pascagoula, that there are 504 men encamped on Round Island. The Register says:

> "They exhibit no appearance of a military organization, but are kept under strict arrangements for the preservation of order. They are believed, however, to compose a regiment, under the command of Colonel White, (of Yucatan celebrity,) Lieutenant Colonel Biscoe, and Major Harris. The Colonel and Major pass much of their time at Pascagoula, and are said to be intelligent and pleasant gentlemen.
>
> "The men on the island are in possession of plenty of money, and obtain their supplies of provisions from New Orleans. Some apprehensions were entertained of obstructions in procuring supplies, in consequence of Commander Randolph's proclamations, but they have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the five vessels (the Albany, the Flirt, the General Taylor, the Nymph, and the Water-Witch) which closely invest the island.
>
> "Little doubt is entertained at Pascagoula but that the object of this assemblage is to make an attack upon the Island of Cuba, in connection with similar *crusades* from other ports of the United States; but the officers and men preserve the most profound silence in reference to their designs. It is believed that the steamship Fanny, now being fitted for sea at New Orleans, is intended for this expedition. It was expected that she would be ready for use by Wednesday, (to-day,) and, if this be her destination, which, however, is contradicted in the New Orleans papers, we may hear of something being done very soon. Our informant thinks that it is highly probable that the Fanny will come to Round Island, take on the men *unarmed*, and quietly go on her way rejoicing. Should any of the officers of the expedition be apprehended, they are fully prepared to give any bail that may be required by law."

The *New Orleans Delta* contains reports from a correspondent at Havana of an insurrection in Cuba. It is stated that the Captain General, in his alarm, has called out the militia, and that he even meditates giving freedom to the slaves for the purpose of suppressing the rebels. The New Orleans *Picayune* discredits these reports; but the following, from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, confirms them:

> "Despatches, we understand, have been received from the American Consul at Havana, confirming, in a great measure, the rumored insurrection in Cuba. A soldier in the cautopian regiment, while on parade, was heard to shout 'Viva la Republica!' 'Viva General Lopez!'
>
> "The officer in command immediately drew his sword and advanced to cut him down, when, at that instant, another soldier levelled his musket, and shot the officer through the heart. General Lopez, for whom the soldier shouted, is the Spaniard who has already made some noise in New York, and is believed to be one of the principal movers in the late 'secret expedition.' If proof were necessary to show that the object of the expedition was a descent upon Cuba, this would go far to prove it. The Cuban Government were seriously thinking of letting the slaves loose against the insurgents; and if this horrible plan is put in operation, we may look for a repetition of the frightful scenes of St. Domingo.
>
> "The Consul, it is understood, wrote for a vessel of war to protect American citizens in Cuba, as there was a strong feeling against the Americans, upon the supposition that they were inciting the disturbances. Fortunately for the safety of our citizens there, the Government had dispatched, several days ago, the fine frigate Germantown to Havana, which place she probably reached a short time after the date of the Consul's dispatch." "SPECTATOR."

As a last resort, to save the Island to the Spanish Government, the emancipation of the slaves would, in all probability, be ventured upon by the Captain General, for there could be no doubt of their loyalty to the Power that would declare their rights against their masters, especially when these men were seeking to perpetuate their rule by annexation to this country. It would not be wonderful, after all, if the final result of all these plots and conspiracies for the annexation of Cuba should be, the abolition of Slavery in that island.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

VERMONT.

The Whigs have carried Vermont by an increased majority, a result brought about, in part, by the defection of some of the Hunker Democrats from the Free-Soilism. It will be recollected that the State Conventions of the Cass and Free Democracy not long since united, avowing the same principles, and concentrating upon the same ticket. Some of the Cass men bolted, and either joined the Whigs or nominated candidates of their own. This insured the triumph of the Taylor party, an event much more pleasing to these Hunkers than the success of the Free Democracy. The new organization, it seems, has no cause for discouragement, having increased its vote in one year, probably, 10,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. PALFREY, in Massachusetts, has again failed to obtain a majority over both his competitors. What particular reason the Democrats have for continuing to run their candidate, we cannot understand. His election is out of the question, and he only stands in the way of a man who is known to be hated by their great political opponents, the Taylor Whigs.

We hope the Free-Soilers will adhere to their nomination, if the district should forever go unrepresented. Their candidate has uniformly received the highest number of votes. It is not their fault that no election has been effected. They are guilty of no factiousness. Palfrey represented his district faithfully, and did honor to his constituents. On the great question which will occupy the attention of the next Congress, he has been tried, and, in no respect, found wanting. On other questions, we know that his course will be controlled by a paramount regard for the essential rights and highest interests of man, not by the narrow and sordid views of Party. Why, then, when, in repeated trials he has distanced all competitors, must such a man be proscribed?

The malignity with which the Boston clique of managers pursue this high-minded man, it seems to us, is almost without parallel in the annals of political warfare. And they can plead nothing in extenuation of their persecution, except that, much against his inclination, he was obliged, in obedience to a sense of duty, to refuse his vote to Mr. Winthrop as speaker, and to give his vote to Mr. Van Buren, the representative of Free Soil Principles, in opposition to General Taylor, who represented No Principles and No Party.

Let the Free Soil men stand immovable, demonstrating that their integrity is more than a match for the bigotry of infatuated partisans, and the malignity of an affronted aristocracy.

NEW YORK.

Our readers are aware that, owing to the firm resolve of the radical Democracy at Rome, to adhere to their Anti-Slavery principles, the Hunkers refused all terms of union with them. Since then, the Cass men have held a State Convention at Syracuse, and, without changing or modifying their position in relation to Slavery, nominated a ticket for State officers, adopting, at the same time, a resolution, which authorizes the Hunker Convention to withdraw one-half the candidates nominated, provided the Radical Convention, which was to meet at Utica on the 12th, would adopt the rest, and then fill up the vacancies with acceptable names. After what had taken place at Rome, after the prompt refusal of the Barnburners to assent to any union, without the incorporation of their Anti-Slavery principles into it, it seemed to us, at first, that this proposition ought to have been regarded by the Barnburners as insulting. It seemed virtually to assume that they might be bribed, by a division of the State offices, to abandon their ground, forswear their principles, and degrade themselves beyond redemption; but the leaders of the Radical Democrats appeared to take a different view of the matter. So we judge from the telegraphic despatches reporting the proceedings of the Barnburners' Convention at Utica, on the 12th. We give them as we find them in the newspapers:

BARNBURNER CONVENTION.

Utica, Wednesday, September 12.—The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock; and organized by the appointment of Jared Wilson, Esq., of Ontario county, as Temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Butts of Monroe, and Bogart of Rockland, as Secretaries. On the roll being called, 102 delegates, representing 49 counties, answered to their names.

Mr. Taylor, of Onondaga, moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial District, on the permanent organization of the Convention, be appointed.

Mr. H. B. Stanton, of Seneca, moved a meeting of the delegates alone, some time during the afternoon. On Mr. Van Buren's objecting to the motion, it was withdrawn, and an adjournment took place until 2½ o'clock.

The Committee reported permanent officers for the Convention, as follows: Robert Dennison, of Orange county, President; also, 8 Vice Presidents and 4 Secretaries.

The President was conducted to the Chair, when he announced the reception of a communication from the Chairman of the State Convention of the other section of the Democratic party, which was read by the Secretary, and a notification of the proposition adopted at the Syracuse Convention; after which, it was temporarily laid on the table.

Mr. Van Buren moved that a Committee be appointed to frame resolutions, which was agreed to, and the following gentlemen named: Messrs. John Van Buren, Saxton Smith, R. E. Temple, Preston King, William Taylor, Thomas B. Callar, J. B. Ellwood, and Isaac Sherman.

Mr. Stanton addressed the Convention while the Committee was absent. On their coming in, Mr. Van Buren, Chairman of the Committee, reported resolutions which he said the Committee had adopted by an unanimous vote:

1st. To unite the party, both State Committees be discharged, and that future State Conventions be called by Legislative caucus.

2d. That Slavery is an evil; and, though the Government is not responsible for its introduction, it should be for its existence, where it possesses power over it.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, declare that Congress has power over Slavery in the District of Columbia, but not in the States; but that it has that power in the Territories, and that it ought to prevent its existence there.

The 6th approves of President Polk's signing the Oregon Bill, and thus giving his official sanction to the prohibition of Slavery within the Territories.

7th. That that principle is the only test in politics, and parties ought to carry it out in their practice.

The above resolutions, after being severally read, were adopted.

The 8th resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the other branch of the Democratic party having declined to accept our invitation at Rome, and having at Syracuse reconsidered that communication, and are now desiring to unite with us, and for that purpose requesting a nomination on our ticket of four persons designated by them; therefore, this Committee recommend the nomination by this Convention, of the said persons, with a view to some such union.

This gave rise to some debate, in which Mr. Hunt of Oneida, and Mr. Cochran of New York, opposed the resolution, and Colonel Temple of Albany, and Judge Betts of Orange, supported it. Mr. Hunt moved an amendment, that the Convention proceed to nominate a full ticket. Without taking the question, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

September 13.—On reassembling, Mr. Barney, of Queen's, proposed that the Convention nominate four candidates, and then adjourn, and meet at Syracuse on the 14th, there to complete the ticket.

Mr. Stone, of Madison, proposed to re-affirm the principles heretofore declared by the Free Soil Democracy, and to nominate a full ticket; if the Syracuse Mass Convention adopted those principles, four of the candidates might be withdrawn, and the nominees of the other Convention adopted in their stead.

A long debate followed, in which Messrs. King, Develin, and Curtis, opposed the adjournment to Syracuse, and Mr. Andrews, of New York, advocated it.

Messrs. Taylor and Wilson supported the acceptance of a proposition for a union from the Syracuse Convention.

It now being 9 o'clock, a motion was made to adjourn till morning, which was voted down.

Messrs. Bowne, of New York, and Dibble, of Genesee, opposed a union, in strong terms.

At half-past nine, no vote had been taken.

The discussion, last evening, was further continued until 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place until this morning. Mr Van Buren closed the debate by an earnest speech of half an hour's duration, in favor of accepting the proposition of the Syracuse Convention.

Mr. Hunt's amendment to nominate a full ticket of the Barnburners was then acted upon, and rejected by yeas 37, nays 61, and the resolution accepting the union adopted.

Sept. 13, M.—The Convention reassembled this morning, when Mr. Curtis, of Onondaga, moved to proceed to nominate a Judge of Appeals, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Engineer, by a *viva voce* vote. Mr. Van Buren moved by ballot, which was carried. It was, however, resolved to dispense with the ballot in nominating the Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Freeborn C. Jewett was unanimously renominated for that office.

For Secretary of State, Henry J. Randall had 60 votes, M. Tompkins 24, and Henry R. Sebler 9. Mr. Randall was then declared nominated.

For Treasurer, on the first ballot, William Welch, editor of the Buffalo Republic, had 42 votes, C. J. Chase 34, Sydney Lawrence 8, and Nathan Jones 9. On the second ballot, Welch had 52, and Chase 34. Mr. Welch was declared nominated.

For State Engineer, Alexander Campbell, of Albany, received 71 votes, and Orville Childs 20. Mr. Campbell was, of course, nominated.

Mr. Van Buren reported a series of resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Hunt, supported by a dozen speakers, and finally adopted.

It now only remains for the Hunker Committee to withdraw one-half their candidates, and this it will do, provided the candidates nominated by the Barnburners be acceptable. The two sections will then bury their animosities, we suppose, and unite in support of the mixed ticket.

This may all be very sound policy on the part of the Barnburners, but we distrust it. They maintain, however, their ground on the slavery question, as the following explicit resolutions show.

1. *Resolved*, That, having no reason to doubt our own democracy, and having every reason to be satisfied with our past course, we deem it unwise and inexpedient to refer, at present, to questions which have heretofore divided us from the Whigs, the Liberty Men, and the members of the other organization of the Democratic party, and which do not now agitate the public mind. We content ourselves, therefore, with a simple declaration of our unabated confidence in the great principles of free government announced by Tho. Jefferson, and heretofore enforced in the administration of our National and State Governments, with such honor to the country, and prosperity to the American people. We pledge to these principles our unfaltering devotion, and, to enforce them, we declare our uncompromising hostility to the present National Administration.

2. *Resolved*, That we are sincerely and earnestly in favor of all the reforms intended to be established by the new Constitution of the State of New York; and prominent among them is the policy of paying the State debt, and protecting the credit of the people; that this policy has been departed from, and this Constitution violated by the Whig Administration of this State; and for this, as well as for other sufficient reasons, we are unqualifiedly opposed to the present State Administration.

3. *Resolved*, That, with a view to unite the Democrats of this State in one party organization, this Convention recommends the discharge of both the present State Committees, and that hereafter the Democratic State Conventions be called, as they always were previous to the divisions of the past two years, by a meeting or caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, or such other single organization be formed as the said members shall recommend.

4. *Resolved*, That slavery is a moral, social, and political evil; for its introduction into the United States our Government is not responsible, and the Federal Government should relieve itself from the responsibility of its existence, wherever that Government possesses the constitutional power to legislate on the subject.

5. *Resolved*, That Congress has the power over slavery in the District of Columbia.

6. *Resolved*, That Congress has not the power over slavery in the States.

7. *Resolved*, That the Federal Government possesses the legislative power over slavery in the Territories, and ought to exercise it, so as to prevent the existence of slavery there.

8. *Resolved*, That this Convention approves the act of the late President Polk, in signing the Territorial law for Oregon—thus, under his oath of office, giving his official sanction to the exercise of the constitutional power of the Federal Government to prohibit, by law, the existence of slavery in territory belonging to the United States.

9. *Resolved*, That principle is the only test in politics acknowledged by Democrats, and that their rule of party action is openly to declare, and faithfully to carry out in practice, the principles they profess.

10. *Resolved*, That, in common with the Democratic Convention, recently assembled at Rome, on the 15th August last, "We are satisfied that there is such an agreement in favor of the principles of human freedom, as not only authorizes but demands the reunion of the Democratic party of New York; and that we look to such reunion to preserve all the great principles of civil liberty from the hands of a Whig President, who differs with us in regard to all principles, as far as we know, and to lodge them where they have been heretofore predominant and secure;" and that we believe such reunion can now be accomplished, by the nomination of John A. Lott for Comptroller, Levi S. Chatfield for Attorney General, Darius Clark for State's Prison Inspector, and Frederick Follet for Canal Commissioner; and that we therefore nominate the said gentlemen to the offices severally before named.

11. *Resolved*, That, to complete the Democratic State ticket, we hereby nominate Freeborn G. Jewett, of Onondaga, for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals; Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, for the office of Secretary of State; Benjamin Welch, jun., of Erie, for the office of Treasurer; and Alexander Campbell, of Albany, for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor; and that we pledge to the entire ticket, thus nominated, our cordial and unanimous support.

Why, then, did they agree to a mixed ticket? So far as we can learn, their reasons were these:

1. The Democratic masses of New York demanded union.

2. In State Conventions of the masses of both sections, the advocates of positive law against the extension of slavery would be sure to have the majority.

3. The proposition of the Hunker Convention at Syracuse, to divide the ticket, was wrung from the reluctant managers by those in that Convention disposed to fraternize with the Barnburners, and was, in fact, a concession to the latter.

4. The State election was one of great importance, but did not involve any question in relation to slavery.

5. The few Hunker candidates would probably avow themselves in favor of Free Soil, and, if they did not, they would be defeated.

6. The union would relieve multitudes of the Hunkers, in favor of Free Soil, from the false position of antagonism to the principle, and result in making the undivided Democratic party of the State, Anti-Slavery.

Henry B. Stanton in the course of his speech said:

When, by the telegraph, which sometimes lies, unintentionally, of course, it was simply announced that the Hunker party had adopted a whole ticket, with a provision for dropping some of their men, if we chose to nominate others, my feelings rose against it at once; but when I came to see the proceedings, I confess that they changed my impressions entirely. I found that what was done by the way of concession, came from the influence of that section of the party which sympathizes most with us, that it was wrung out from the unwilling obstinacy of the desperate politicians. It was the people against party organization—the masses against the managers. In this view, it presented itself in much more attractive colors. I believe that I express the opinion of a not unimportant part of this Convention, when I say "principles, and not men." Give us the principles, and we shall not cavil much about the men.

Mr. Temple said:

I am satisfied that there is a general desire among the masses of the Democrats of the State, of both parties, for a union; it was for this purpose that the two Conventions assembled at Rome. At Rome, the Hunkers refused to accept our offer for combining the two parties, but they had been home among their constituents, and found how their action is disapproved by them, and now at Syracuse they have changed their ground and make to us a distinct proposition, which is, that we shall adopt four of their men upon our ticket, and that they will accept and vote for four whom we may nominate.

Whatever may be the discourtesy attributed to the form in which that proposition is put, it is still a proposition, and one which we must either adopt or reject. I should very much prefer that we should have a clear ticket of radical Democrats. But, then, the election involves only our State affairs, and, within the State, it is an exceedingly important one. For these reasons, I am in favor of meeting the proposition boldly and in good faith, not by treating it disrespectfully, nor by varying from the terms of the proposition, such as it has been received from them.

Mr. John Van Buren undertook to show that the four Hunker candidates might be fair Free-Soilers, and believed that if they were questioned on slavery, as they probably would be, they would give Free Soil answers. If they did not, they would be beaten. The proposition for a union was a defeat of the Hunker leaders. Nothing would be more unacceptable to them than to have this proposition accepted. Hence, the Argus has striven to exasperate this Convention into a rejection of it.

Mr. Van Buren seemed resolved that the position and policy of the radical Democracy should not be mistaken. In making the final report of the Committee on Resolutions, he remarked:

We supposed that the men of this Convention were prominently impressed with one idea, which was sufficient in its magnitude and present pressing importance to satisfy them, and that that idea was opposition to the institution of human slavery.

It is a single idea, but one which is satisfactory to them, for they suppose that it is in fact the summing up of all genuine democratic doctrines, and that all Democrats agree upon this. Upon all other subjects there are differences of opinion, and it was not deemed wise to go into them. We have, therefore, agreed upon the resolutions which I am about to read, and I will state fairly, freely, and fully, what we expect. We expect to make the Democratic party of this State the great Anti-Slavery party of this State, and, through it, to make the Democratic party of the United States the great Anti-Slavery party of the United States. Those who do not contemplate this result will do well to get out of the way, for there is no doubt, that when our principles get fairly before the people, so that they can hear them and know where they are, and we have made arrangements for that now, that the whole people will go with us; and our Southern friends, having had things all their own way for the last twenty-five or thirty years, must make up their minds to let us have our own way for a while, we being fair men, and reasonable in our demands.

MAINE.

The election in Maine has terminated in the success of Dr. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor. July 17th, 1849, in reply to certain interrogatories concerning the power of Congress, and its duty to prohibit the extension of slavery, he wrote the following explicit letter:

HALLOWELL, *July* 17, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 16th, requesting "a statement of my views in relation to the *extension* of slavery into Territories of the United States now free," is before me. The question in all its practical bearings, as a subject of deliberative and solemn legislation, is an extensive one. I can only give, here, a brief statement of the principles which would guide my action upon it.

1st. I believe Congress to have entire constitutional jurisdiction over the whole subject of slavery in the *Territories* of the United States.

2d. I am opposed to slavery in all its bearings—moral, social, and political—and especially am I opposed to its *extension.*

3d. I would adopt all constitutional and equitable means to prevent the extension of slavery into Territories now free.

Hoping, gentlemen, that this brief exposé will meet your views, I am, with sentiments of respect and regard, yours, JOHN HUBBARD.

This letter is a clear exhibition of the principles, so far as Slavery is concerned, on which the Democratic party has again secured ascendency.

OHIO.

In Ohio, the Free-Soilers and Democrats in some districts are uniting, on the same platform of principles and in support of the same tickets. We have before us the proceedings of the Free Soil and the Democratic Conventions for the counties of Carroll and Tuscarawas, which were held August 27th, in Carrollton; the former in the court house, the latter in the school house. A joint committee of conference was appointed by the Conventions, which reported the following resolutions:

Platform unanimously adopted by the Free Soil and Democratic Conventions, held in Carrollton on the 27th August, 1849.

Whereas we have assembled in Convention for the purpose of taking such measures as may seem best calculated to secure the ultimate triumph of our principles, which we believe to be founded upon the true Democratic doctrine of Equal Rights to all, guarantied and secured against invasion by Equal Laws; forgetting all past political differences in a common desire to unite the efforts and sympathies of all who are in favor of Free Soil for a Free People, and Free Labor for Free Men:

And whereas a clear and distinct avowal of the principles we profess, and the measures of National and State Policy which we advocate, is due, both to the cause which we espouse, and to the People to whom we appeal:

Resolved, therefore, That while we disclaim all right under the Constitution to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it now exists, we nevertheless are opposed to its extension over any territory which is now in the possession of or may hereafter be acquired by the United States; that, in the opinion of this Convention, Congress ought to exercise all its constitutional power to prevent the increase, to mitigate, and finally to eradicate the evil of slavery—among which powers we recognise the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to prohibit it in the National Territories and in American vessels on the high seas, and to separate the General Government from all support of slavery.

Resolved, That we will oppose with uncompromising hostility the admission of California and New Mexico, or any part thereof, into this Union, as a State, unless the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 be contained in its Constitution.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the present system of disposing of the public lands, whereby large tracts of the best unimproved lands are monopolized by speculators, to the great injury of early settlers—thus preventing the improvement and development of the country; believing that sales of the public lands to individuals should only be made in limited quantities, under suitable regulations, and *to actual settlers at reduced prices*—to which measures, recommended by Gen. Jackson and our wisest statesmen, we propose to give our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That no system of taxation can long be endured by Freemen, which does not impartially require equal contributions towards the expenses of Government from all persons, whether natural or corporate, in due proportion to the property held by them, of whatever description; and we are therefore in favor of so legislating as to tax equally the property of corporations and of individuals.

Whereas the Constitution of this State was framed for a small population, and experience has shown that it is unsuited to the present condition of the State; and whereas the progress of public sentiment, and the increased knowledge of the principles of Government, demand a corresponding change in the fundamental law; and whereas an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the people to vote for or against a Convention to frame a new Constitution:

Resolved, therefore, That we are in favor of a Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, subject to the approval of the people; and that, among other matters necessary to secure good government, and the rights of the People, a new Constitution should provide for the following:

1. A change in our judiciary system, so that the administration of justice will be made more simple, cheap, prompt, and efficacious.

2. The adequate education of the youth of the State.

3. Biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature.

4. The prohibition of State debts beyond an amount to be specified in the new Constitution, except in the case of actual invasion, or for the payment of existing debts.

5. The election of all State and county officers by the People.

6. The division of the State for representation in both branches of the Legislature into single districts, equal in number to the number of Senators and Representatives, respectively, upon some fair and equitable plan, to be fixed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the division of Hamilton county, in the last apportionment bill, was a measure not warranted by the Constitution or by precedent, but is a flagrant violation of both, which calls for the condemnation of men of all parties who revere that sacred instrument, and desire to preserve it inviolate.

Resolved, That we will fraternize with no party that will not sustain the Platform of the UNITED DEMOCRACY OF CARROLL, this day established.

We quote the resolutions in full, that the principles which control these coalitions may be clearly understood. They were unanimously adopted by both Conventions, and the Democratic Convention then marched, en masse, to the court house, fraternized with the Free-Soilers, and both thereupon united upon the same ticket, and appointed one Central Committee.

We call particular attention to the last of the resolutions, which pledges the Democrats and Free-Soilers of Carroll against union with any party which will not sustain the platform above. This policy, if pursued in other parts of Ohio, will separate the Democracy of that State from any organization which attempts to stand upon the Baltimore platform. The work of *reformation* has begun in the right place—in the primary assemblies of the people. Let us hope that, before four years more roll around, the Democratic masses will be beyond the control of their old leaders.

INDIANA.

The Democrats found it necessary, during the late canvass in Indiana, to avow strong anti-slavery principles. The doctrines of the Nicholson Letter were repudiated, those of the Buffalo resolutions were openly professed, and the Whig party was assailed on account of the pro-slavery policy of Messrs. Dunn, Smith, and Thompson, Whig Representatives from Indiana in the last Congress. We have seen the result—but one Whig candidate returned from the whole State!

In the district represented by Caleb Smith, always strongly Whig, the Democrats sustained G. W. Julian, the Free Soil candidate for Congress, and he was elected. The rest of the ticket, the Free-Soilers and Democrats divided between them. A Free Soil friend, writing from Centreville, a town in the district, says—

"Our triumph has been glorious to us, and unexpected and overwhelming to our foe. Julian canvassed every portion of the district. I feel confident that the Democratic and Free Soil parties here are now permanently united. In the union ticket for county and State officers, they have succeeded, with the exception of Henry county. I believe that the Democrats here are honestly committed to the Free Soil platform from this time forth; and as we, in common with the great body of the Free-Soilers North, have given up the old questions, we are in principle, in the main, on the same platform in politics."

In other districts, the Free Soil men supported the Democratic tickets.

A short time since, on the authority of the *New York Tribune,* we stated that Mr. Wright was the candidate of the Whigs and Free-Soilers in the district including St. Joseph's county. We are assured that this was altogether a mistake. The Free-Soilers made no nomination at all; but the following correspondence discloses the turning point of the election.

"PLYMOUTH, *Aug.* 4, 1849.

"SIR: As there are a few who think that you have not been quite definite enough on some of the questions involved in the present canvass, I wish you to answer the following questions, to wit:

"1st. Will you, if elected, vote for the unconditional abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

"2d. Will you vote for the abolition of the inter-State slave trade? (if the same is constitutional, of which I am not satisfied.)

"3d. Will you vote for the Wilmot Proviso being extended over the territory of California and New Mexico, and against any law authorizing slaves to be taken there as property?

"Please answer the above questions, yes or no, without comment."

"To the above three questions, with the proviso to the 2d," (enclosed in the parenthesis,) "I would answer in the affirmative.

"WILLIAMSON WRIGHT."

"With pleasure I answer 'yes,' to all the above questions. GRAHAM N. FITCH.

"Entertaining the views indicated in my answer above, I shall not only vote 'Yes' on these measures, but if no older or abler member, whose influence for them would be greater than mine, introduces them to Congress, *I shall do so myself,* if I have the honor of holding a seat there."

"GRAHAM N. FITCH."

Dr. Fitch was elected.

It is important to observe the two different forms of Wilmot Provisoism, in the Democratic party. Take for example the following resolutions:

The Democrats of Carroll county, Ohio., after having resolved that it is the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, &c., resolve,

"That we will fraternize with no party that will not sustain the platform, of the United Democracy of Carroll, this day established."

The Democrats of Bradford county, Pa., after resolving that Congress possesses the power, and should use it, to exclude slavery from the Territories, add—

"We never have made, nor do we now propose to make, a concurrence in our views upon this subject a political test, without which we cannot act in concert with those whose opinions may differ from our own; neither can we nor will we submit to have the antagonistic opinions of others imposed upon us as a test of political orthodoxy; but must regard every such attempt as an invasion of our rights, and a departure from the legitimate object of party organization."

There is just the difference between these two bodies of Democrats, that there is between practice and profession. The Bradford Democrats have faith, but they considerately inform their slavery-extension friends, that they intend to have it to themselves. They will lock it up in their hearts, and ponder it there—but never embody it in act, should the arrangements of party be thereby endangered. The Carroll Democrats, having avowed a great truth, proclaim that they will not violate it, or hold it in abeyance, for the sake of any party. It is easy to see that, while the former would again support Cassism, the latter would rather do anything else.

True anti-slavery men will demand that practice go hand in hand with profession. A Democratic Convention which, after passing resolutions in favor of Free Trade, the Sub-Treasury, and against invidious monopolies, should announce that still it did not intend to make concurrence in such measures a condition to political fellowship, could not be suspected of any devoted attachment to them.

STUFF.—A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* thus discourseth on Gen. Taylor:

"*Non omnia possumus omnes.* Gen. Taylor is not the 'Old Man Eloquent.' Nobody ever supposed he was. But he is a man of some passable qualities. His intellectual powers are equal to those of Washington, who *did pretty well, considering.* He is as brave as Julius Cæsar, and much more successful; and he combines more moral excellences than all the Roman Emperors described by Suetonius put together, from Cæsar to Domitian."

The sober *Intelligencer,* which used to rebuke the "Court Journal," as it styled the *Union,* for its fulsome adulation of Mr. Polk, copies these and other sayings of the *Transcript* correspondent, characterizing them as "well conceived and expressed remarks." This beats the *Union.* How long since the *Intelligencer* found out that Gen. Taylor is the equal of Washington in intellect, the superior of Cæsar in military success, and virtuous without any parallel?

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The French Government seems to cherish no friendly feeling towards the United States. Some trouble has arisen between the two Governments, from what cause we know not. It is rumored that the appointment of Mr. Rives as Minister to France had something to do with it. The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says—

"The difficulty has not arisen from that source alone. But Mr. Poussin, the French Minister, addressed a note, on another subject, to Mr. Clayton, which was deemed very impertinent. The President directed, six weeks ago, that the offensive letter be sent to the Government of France, with a demand that Mr. Poussin be 'immediately or *sooner' recalled.*

"The French Government did not notice the demand—they have had time to do it, and have not done it.

"Our Government has, therefore, intimated to Mr. Poussin that his passports are ready."

Judging from the pacific character of the Administration, we infer that, if there be any serious difficulty, the French Government is in fault.

For the National Era.

THE PEASANT GIRL TO HER PRINCELY LOVER.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Loving, did'st scorn to wed me! 'tis as if
The dew that trembling hung in the meek
Bosom of the desert flower, drew pitiless
Away, and shaped itself to the cold mocking
Beauty of a star! Angel of Darkness,
Give, O give me hate, for the blind weakness
Of my intense love; and if thou knowest
Sweet pity, stretch thy wing, spotted with sin,
And seamed with veins of fire, between the gate
Of heaven and my life's prayer.
It shames me not to own that the low straw-roof
Of a peasant's shed sheltered my cradle
Slumbers—or that morn, clasping about my
Neck her dewy arms, drew to the mountains
My unfashioned youth; where sunbeams, walking
Among rock-roses, braided the blushing
Crown of womanhood; for as their drifting
Leaves the bosom was, 'neath the loose ringlets
Of the artless girl, till the cursed hour it
Pillowed royalty, crimsoned its beauty
With the fires of hell!
God hide from me the time when first I knew
Thy shame to call a low-born maiden, Bride!
Methinks I could have lifted my pale hands,
Though bandaged back with grave-clothes, in that hour,
To cover my hot forehead from thy lip!
For the heart strengthens when its food is truth,
And in the passion-shaken bosom, oft,
Sits like an eagle rocking in the storm,
Even while in its depths, as in a cavern,
Under ribs of ice, burn the pale lightnings
Of a love-lit fire.
Hush, memory—hush thy whisper; I would
Fly back to the shadows of my rock-bound
Home, and the white starlight of the wing of
Peace. Nobler were it, far, to lip the udder
Of the mountain goat, than feast upon a
Golden honeycomb, proffered with hand
Misgiving.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, *August* 28, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The King of Norway and Sweden has for a long time escaped the notice of letter-writers. He deserves better treatment; for, since the February revolution, he has made many concessions to his people, and reformed many abuses. In this excellent way has he averted the storm of Democracy that at one time threatened to sweep him away. I propose to give you, before long, some account of his doings in the last eighteen months, noticing at present only the fact that he is spending a couple of months at his Norwegian capital of Christiana. The citizens of that place are overjoyed at the royal visit, this being the first they have received for many years. The King, being subject to *ennui,* has transplanted from Stockholm the whole company of the Italian Opera, to the great delight of everybody. Never before had the walls of Christiana reëchoed such music.

The King of Sweden and the Emperor of Russia are now the only Kings in Europe who seem to excite enthusiastic affection among their subjects. The Englishman will protest that he loves Victoria, and claim that she should be added to the list; but, much as I may admire the English Queen for the excellent examples she has given to English wives, I cannot forget her unhappy Irish subjects. Nobody kneels down to kiss the print of her little foot in the snow, as peasants do for the Czar. She does not pass, even in her triumphant entries into Irish towns, between rows of kneeling subjects, who extend their hands to bless her as their half-divine patron. Persons who have been in Russia tell me that such sights may be seen there, and I must believe them. The Czar has allied himself with the peasant class, against a turbulent, conspiring, rich, and indefatigable aristocracy. He has emancipated his own serfs, and recommended the same course to his subjects. His freedmen look on him as a demigod. The motives of the Czar are evident. His nobility harass him, and he would reduce them to insignificance. When he succeeds in this, as he may, he or his successor will be left alone, face to face with the people, and will, in his turn, find a power stronger than he. The history of all Europe may be summed up in the words—Progress from chaos to feudalism, from feudalism to absolute monarchy, from absolute monarchy to republicanism.

Sweden and Russia seem to be destined to a perpetual enmity. Their armies have often clashed on the battle-field, and their diplomatists have scarcely ever agreed on any point, except the necessity of crushing Napoleon. At present, their equal interest in the sound connecting the Cattegat and North Sea with the Baltic is leading them gradually to a rupture. The sound is at present in the hands of Frederic VII of Denmark, who levies a heavy toll on all vessels passing through. As Denmark is a weak Power, no objection is made to her possession and but little to her exactions. But the present monarch has no heir, and his death will leave Denmark a prey to contending parties. Indeed, that period is not waited for by the diplomatists. The three interests at work are, the German, the Russian, and the Swedish. The first demands the renunciation of the presumptive heir, the Prince of Hesse Cassel, and the succession of the Duke of Augustenburg, who is wholly devoted to the German alliance. This arrangement would give to Germany the sole command of the mouth of the Elbe and the excellent ports in the Duchy of Holstein.

The second is attempting to prevail with the King to adopt as his heir the Duke of Oldenburg, who is the near relative of the Russian Emperor. This arrangement would throw Denmark under the influence of the Court of St. Petersburgh as completely as Turkey is at the present moment.

The third advocates the union of Denmark to Sweden, on the principle of the present union of Sweden and Norway—that is, each country retaining its own Legislature, laws, and local customs, but acknowledging the same monarch.

The Continental diplomatists seem to think that no other arrangement is possible. With due deference to them, there is another, which England and the United States are interested in securing. Germany, Sweden, and Russia, agree in maintaining the unjust, I may say nonsensical, toll on vessels passing the sound, because each hopes to get it at last into her own coffers. On what basis of right is such a toll founded! Suppose England should exact a toll from every vessel passing the Channel or the Straits of Gibraltar, or the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, or rounding the Cape of Good Hope, or entering the Red Sea! Such exactions, backed by batteries or ships of the line, would be looked on in the same light as those of South American pirates or Saxon rovers of the tenth century. The *sound dues,* as they are called, are no better. The doctrine of the liberty of the seas calls for their abolition, and this doctrine is now confided to the defence of the United States, destined to be the greatest maritime Power of the world. Our interest in the free navigation of the Baltic, though not great at present is increasing.

Since the fall of Hungary, the political discussions of Europe and the important acts are to be found in Northern Germany. It may be well to glance briefly at the position of parties, before stating that of the union question. The papers of the Reaction in England, France, and elsewhere, repeat the everlasting refrain, that the people themselves are now opposed to free principles, and anxious to go back to the abuses of the old monarchical system. M. Thiers himself made a similar declaration at the French tribune. "The party of order," added he, "is everywhere triumphant." Yes, but the party of "disorder," as the French historian would call it, is in the majority, and has only been put down by the brute force of armies. Wherever the German people have voted, they have voted for democratic principles and reform. In Catholic Bavaria, spite of the active influence of the Government and the incredible exertions of the Jesuits and aristocracy, the recent elections returned a majority of Democrats to the Chambers. The same may be said of Wurtemberg, in which the majority was still larger. In Cassel, the Duke has been obliged to take back his former Ministers, finding it impracticable to form, in the party of the Reaction, a Ministry giving promise of duration. He was advised by the King of Prussia to take back his former Ministers, as being the best thing he could do in the circumstances.

In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Duke has found himself utterly incapable of opposing the current of popular sentiment. The Constituent Assembly, chosen in the height of the revolution by the popular vote, finished about three weeks since a popular Constitution. Under its provisions, the civil list of the Duke is reduced from $224,000 to $180,000, the legal exemptions, privileges, and even titles of the nobility annihilated, and the powers of the Duke himself reduced from what was nearly absolutism to the small proportions of a suspensive veto of the acts of the Assembly. The Constitution responds entirely to the present advanced state of public sentiment in Germany. What a humiliation for the Duke, in the eyes of his brother sovereigns! He has exhausted all the means of persuasion and menace to move the Assembly to retract, but to no purpose. It was inflexible, for the members knew that they would be held to a strict responsibility by half a million of constituents. After three weeks of hesitation, probably of negotiation for the assistance of the Prussian army, the Duke has given his consent to the Constitution, intimating, however, a future struggle on the *veto* question. When the hour of struggle comes, the people will be there to meet him. The Duke and the Assembly parted in anger. He refused, pettishly to sanction several general laws which it had passed, assigning as a reason that it had been called to make a Constitution, and should have stuck to its business. The Assembly, on its side, pettishly refused to rise, according to custom, to receive the messages of the Duke.

The events of the last few months are conclusive as to the democracy of Saxony. It is the land of Blum, the martyr of German liberty. Had it not been for the arms of Prussia, the present Saxon Constitution would have been as democratic as that of Ohio. The "insurgents" of Dresden and Leipzig were repressed by the battalions from Berlin, who continued their occupation up to last week. No one doubts that the approaching elections will show the majority to be on the side of progress, although the King is taking every precaution against such a result. But the terrors of the state of siege and the changes in the electoral law will not suffice to disguise the verity.

Baden has been democratic for years. It has been formed in the school of such men as Itztein and Bassermann. In the late revolution, the Duke found not only the whole people against him, but all his army, soldiers and officers, with the exception of one or two companies. He has at last returned, brought back under the protection of 35,000 Prussian bayonets. His first act has been to proclaim that when the people drove him away, he was on the point of effecting a great many reforms, which he will undertake at a future period. At present, he is occupied in confiscating estates, abolishing the jury in trials of editors and writers, shooting rebels, &c. His severities will be remembered against him when he shall have sent away his auxiliaries. He cannot maintain himself long, except by entering frankly into the path of reform and concession of popular rights.

The present condition of Prussia is far from being stable. An immense army prevents any movement on the part of the people, and the Government thinks itself safe for a while. And so it is. The question is, how long can it remain so? The advance made by Prussia in the last eighteen months is greater than that of the preceding forty years. She has entered on a path from which there is no retreat. It is more dangerous to go back than to go forward. This accounts for the heartiness with which she advocates the formation of the empire, which is so earnestly longed for by popular sentiment. While this formation is in progress, the question between King and People is thrown into the shade. But it is not forgotten. At the last election, more than four-fifths of the legal voters protested against the King's electoral law, and in favor of universal suffrage. The democratic meetings are immense popular assemblies. To cite but one proof of the enthusiasm of the popular party, a concert given Sunday before the last, in the *Thier Garden,* for the benefit of the political prisoners, was attended by between five and six thousand people. Last Sunday afternoon, another was given at the Tivoli Garden and Coffee House, a place of resort about a mile from Berlin, and already described in this correspondence. The committee had prepared six thousand tickets. Want of foresight! The crowd swelled to more than nine thousand, each person contributing his mite to the fund. At the close, the crowd sang in chorus the national song of Arndt, and separated peaceably for their homes.

The German question has been discussed in both Chambers at great length. General Von Radowitz represented the King, and made a long speech. He astonished even the friends of the Ministry by the firmness and clearness of his declarations in favor of the project of an Imperial Government. I happen to know some of the members of the Lower House, members of the Ministerial party. They were fully prepared, before the discussion, to see the Government, on some trifling pretext, adjourn the whole subject, or use it only as a means to throw dust in the eyes of the people; and, to say the truth, they were quite ready to sustain it in this course. They are confounded by the unexpected honesty of the King, and feel, no doubt, deeply obliged to him for putting it in their power to vote as they think. It is certain that the discussion has infused new life into the hopes of the Union party, that is, of nine-tenths of the Prussian people. There is now a fair prospect for the calling a General Diet in the month of October. Some of the Legislative Chambers have already chosen Deputies to the States or Upper House. On the other side, I shall say, that since the submission of Gorgey, several of the Governments which had acceded have grown quite cold in their attachment to the project. Among these are Saxony and Hanover, who are evidently leaning toward the Austrian policy. The *Gazette of Hanover,* the official paper, has devoted its columns for the last two weeks to attacks on the proposed Constitution. The objections may be summed up in this, that the instrument is too democratic. Spite of this, however, the probability is that we shall have a General Diet and a patched-up sort of Empire of Northern Germany. The Empire at Frankfort is now on its last legs, and its death is daily expected. Prussia has surrounded the town with a force of 30,000, and says to the Archduke, "Enter here if you can." It is supposed that the Archduke will content himself with his mountain residence at Gastein, leaving his Ministers to get out of the difficulty. This, you will say, is a gentle pressure exercised by Prussia. For my part, I don't regret it, the Archduke being at present nothing but a tool in the hands of the Austrian Cabinet. The Frankfort Assembly has been a failure, and the sooner its ruins are cleared out of the way the better. It has served, however, to enlighten the people and to diffuse democratic doctrines. The only secret sign of life given by the Ministry at Frankfort is the sending of two commissioners to Hamburg, to administer the oath of allegiance to the Empire to the officers and crews of the two vessels purchased in the United States and England. Prussia is opposed to this as useless, and was said to intend to resist. The result is not yet known.

On the 23d instant, the Ministry laid before the Chamber all the documents relating to the German question. It appears, from a preliminary statement, that all the Duchies, Grand Duchies, Electorates, Principalities, Landgraviates, and Senates of Germany have either formally adhered to the League, or adhered subject to the ratification of their Chambers, or declared their willingness to adhere, except the kingdoms of Baden and Wurtemberg, the free town of Frankfort, and a few insignificant principalities. The Prussian Cabinet has insisted on a speedy answer from all parties concerned, and a speedy election of members of the two Houses.

A few words will suffice to explain the mode of election of the two Houses of the Imperial Diet. The members of the States House are chosen half by the Governments and half by the Chambers of the respective States. For instance: Prussia sends forty. Of these, the King names twenty, the first Chamber ten, and the second Chamber ten. The members of the People's House are chosen by taxpayers over 25 years of age. The tax-payers are divided into three categories, each paying the same amount of taxes, and electing the same number of Deputies. Say that Prussia has the right to a representation of ninety members in the People's House, and that her receipts from direct taxation are one-third from ten thousand bankers and rich proprietors, one-third from ninety thousand merchants, second-rate capitalists, and rich farmers, and the remainder from nine hundred thousand of the people; then the ten thousand bankers elect thirty members, the ninety thousand merchants, &c., thirty, and the nine hundred thousand of the third class, thirty. This is the principle of the electoral law. It is the recognition of the right of property to rule, and is in fact a complete substitution of the *bourgeoisie* to the nobility. The same principle has been adopted in the Prussian electoral law, and serves to mark the immense progress of the middle and commercial classes. The nonsense of hereditary nobility is fast disappearing from the institutions of Europe.

The occupation of Hamburg by a garrison of 8,000 Prussian troops has excited general attention in Europe. It seems to have taken place in consequence of an attack on the Prussian troops by the Hamburg populace, but it serves admirably the designs of Prussia. For some time past, Prussia has been anxious to extend her influence over Hamburg, the most important part of Central Germany. Her designs have been favored by the Hamburg Senate, which is a species of monopoly something like the Venitian Senate of the sixteenth century, and opposed by the Lower House, created by the popular vote, and thoroughly democratic. The Senate has acceded to the Prussian project, and the Lower House has protested against it. In these circumstances, Prussia has not hesitated to avail itself of the recent mob to quarter an army on Hamburg. This is the most lenient construction of her conduct. It is certain that the mob believed that the Prussian troops were entering the town to garrison it, by the criminal connivance of the Senate. Whether they were right or not, cannot well be told, for the Senate and Prussians together have suppressed the papers of the democratic party, imprisoned the editor of one of them, and arrested about eighty persons on pretext of having abetted the riot. Several of the principal men of the popular party have fled, to avoid a similar fate. The Senate has issued its proclamation to quarter the Prussian troops on the inhabitants, and to prescribe the number of rooms to be given to the officers and men, and the number and quality of the dishes to be served up at the different repasts. Among other things, I notice that every colonel must have three rooms, every captain two, and each person, officer or soldier, a bottle of wine daily. They will have a "good time" of it, after their sound thrashing by the Danes at Fredericia. Some of them have been quartered on American citizens, who happen to be residing in Hamburg. The American Consul has, I believe, taken measures to prevent the recurrence of this for the future. It is rather a hard case that an American traveller must give up half of his apartment to a swaggering soldier, and be compelled to keep him in liquor and food besides.

To-day is the hundredth anniversary of the birth day of the great Goethe, the pride of Germany. It is celebrated as a national *fête.* Speeches are made in all the schools and colleges in commemoration of the poet, public dinners given, shops closed, theatres and concerts opened. To-night, a great representation is to be given at the Opera House in honor of Goethe. The King and royal family will be present, and the house crowded to overflowing. The Germans almost adore Goethe and Schiller.

Hungary is now, or will be before long, at the mercy of Austria, although a large Hungarian army is collected at Orsowa. The surrender of Gorgey has chilled the courage of his countrymen. They seek to negotiate for terms. It is improbable that Austria will consent to treat with "rebels" whom she is in a fair way to conquer. Russia will urge Austria into severe measures, knowing well that every atrocity perpetrated in Hungary will tend to drive the Hungarians into the Russian alliance. Gorgey will probably be delivered to the Austrian Government with this view. The only question is, will Austria, which has sanctioned during the war all the barbarities of Haynau and other generals, retrace her steps and adopt conciliatory measures? England will advise this course.

The news has at last been received of the fall of Venice. A telegraphic despatch, of the 25th instant, from Trieste, informed the Court at Vienna that Venice had surrendered at discretion. The "City of the Sea" has won eternal honor by its gallant defence. It has been the last to surrender to the armies of the Reaction. One by one, it has seen its hopes vanish. Its allies, Lombardy, Piedmont, Rome, Sicily, Hungary—all gone. What remained for it but to veil its face, and succumb to cruel fate? Travellers will hereafter love to visit the spots consecrated by the valor of the brave Venitians. Venice has proved that the old heroism of the Italian blood has not become extinct. I hope to give you before many months a letter or two dated from that city of the Adriatic, where

> "The sea is in the broad and narrow streets
> Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea weed
> Clings to the marble of her palaces.
> No track of men, no footsteps to and fro
> Lead to her gates."

The birthday of the Emperor of Austria was celebrated in Lombardy in a way not very complimentary to his young majesty. The shops were closed, and the streets deserted during the greater part of the day. The high mass was attended by all the civil functionaries in full dress, a proclamation by Radetsky having informed them that any absence should be punished by the forfeit of one month's salary. The same proclamation had enjoined the inhabitants living on the large streets to stretch awnings in front of their doors. The awnings were duly put up, but some of them were fringed with *black,* Radetsky not having prohibited that. A camp sutler having exhibited at her window the Austrian colors, was pelted with stones by the Milan mob, and her windows broken. A charge of Radetsky's dragoons, and the slaughter in the streets of several persons, soon brought the parties to order.

The Pope has been carrying matters with a high hand at Rome, succeeding at last in wearing out the patience of his good allies the French. He had struck 35 per cent. from the value of the State paper, reëstablished the Vicariat, the Holy Inquisition, the hundred orders of lazy monks in the different convents, sentenced and executed numbers of rebels, and imprisoned men for "presumed irreligion." At Velletri, the outrages were so great that the people rose in mass and drove out the Spanish troops, who countenanced and supported them. A heavy fine was imposed on the Town Council of Bologna for daring to petition for the maintenance of what is called "the Pope's Statute," granted by him before his flight to Gaeta. The Pope does not now think it necessary to coax and wheedle his subjects as formerly. He is open in his dealings with them, reserving all his art for the French diplomatists and generals. No sooner does he see one of them, than he throws his arms about his neck, weeps profusely, and continues to be so agitated during the interview by emotions of gratitude that he is unable to talk of business. He has instituted a new order, called, "The Order of St. Michel," expressly for the benefit of the officers of the allied armies which have restored him his States. The decoration bears the bas relief of St. Michel killing a dragon just issuing from hell, the saint representing, probably, Louis Bonaparte, and the dragon the Roman Republic. But the French Government has become wearied of the unworthy *rôle* assigned it by the Pope, and is beginning to control his acts. The latest news is, that the criminal code of France has been introduced by General Oudinot, and the Inquisition suspended. It will certainly be better to have France govern the Roman States, than to have them given back to the oppressions of a band of infuriated priests, governing under the crude mass of papal bulls, rescripts, opinions of cardinals, &c, which pass in the Roman States by the name of law, and with such tribunals as the Vicariat and Inquisition.

The state of affairs in France is, on the whole, encouraging. The discontented royalists, who have attacked with so much fury Dufaure, de Tocqueville, and Passy, the moderate members of the Cabinet, find themselves in a very small minority. Such papers as the *Pays,* the *Patrie,* the *Gazette de France,* and the *Opinion Publique,* although formerly strong advocates of reactionary measures, take the part of Dufaure against the *Constitutionel,* the *Assemblee Nationale,* and the *Courrier Français,* which belong more especially to the party represented by Thiers. The position lately taken by the Government against all unconstitutional attempts at change has secured for it hosts of new recruits. The moderate Socialist papers, or, rather, the Republican, such as the *National* and *Siècle,* defend Dufaure. Louis Napoleon is certainly stronger than he was a couple of months since, and may, by pursuing a steady course, get with some credit to the end of his term. He seems now to have given up entirely the idea of a *coup d'etat,* finding France too thoroughly republicanized for any such project. The same patriotism which has brought out seven times the Parisian *bourgeoisie* to defend the cause of order, would crush any ambitious effort of the President against the same cause.

The French commerce continues to improve gradually. The custom-house receipts for the month of July were five millions of francs more than in 1848, and one million more than in 1847. The consumption of woollens, cottons, and silks, has greatly increased, while that of articles of pure luxury is on the decline. There has been a large increase of the exports of crystals, porcelain, salt, soaps, grains, wines, brandies, cloths, cassimeres, and silks. A few years of peace will suffice to prove to the world that the increased freedom of France has given a new spring to enterprise and commerce, has aroused the people from their apathy. The French finances are in a dreadful state, however. The Ministry fears to touch the enormous army and the list of civil functionaries. A bold amputation of 300,000 from the army and 100,000 from the civil list, would right the ship of State in quick time, without the aid of income taxes or wine excises.

The meeting of the Peace Congress is exerting already the happiest influence on the public mind. I have seen favorable notices in newspapers of all parts of the continent, Belgium, Northern Italy, Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, and Breslau. None of them suppose the great end of peace to be immediately attainable, but all wish to have the public mind prepared for a change. The Congress will enlighten the public mind more than anything that has happened in Europe for thirty years past. It is the great event of the day. The Governments, however, laugh at the idea of disarming. Their armies are kept on foot for the purpose of crushing the democracy, and not each other. So long as the absurd institution of royalty is maintained, disciplined brute force must guard it. Peace and exemption from taxation for armies will come in the rear of Government *by the people for the people.*

W. B.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Empire arrived at New York last Thursday, from Chagres on the 1st instant, with 49 passengers, bringing news from California a month later.

The *Alta California* of July 19th reports the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly having submitted the question of its continuance to the people, became satisfied by the result that the majority were against it, and accordingly resigned, and ceased to exist.

On the 1st of August, the election for officers recommended by General Riley took place, with the following result:

Peter H. Burnett, Judge of the Superior Court; Horace Hawes, Prefect; John W. Geary, Alcalde; John Turk and John T. Vioget, Second Alcaldes; Talbot H. Green, for Town Council; Edward Gilbert, Myron Norton, William M. Gwin, Joseph Hobson, and W. M. Steuart, Delegates to the Convention; and William D. M. Howard, Francis J. Lippitt, A. J. Ellis, Francisco Sanchez, and Rodman M. Price, supernumerary Delegates.

The 1st of September was the day fixed for the assembling of the Convention to form a State Constitution.

We notice proceedings of Conventions of the people at Monterey and San Deigo, with a view of sending delegates to the Convention. At one of them, Colonel J. B. Weller was appointed Chairman of the Business Committee, and H. H. Robinson, former editor of the Ohio Eagle, (Lancaster, O.) was Secretary.

During the month of July, there arrived at San Francisco, 3,614 persons, only 49 of whom were females. About 3,000 of them were Americans.

Gold is as plenty as ever. New discoveries every day are made. There is no limit to the mineral wealth.

A brutal attack was recently made at San Francisco by Americans upon some Chilian strangers, who fled unresistingly before them. The authorities suppressed the riot, arrested seventeen of the actors in it, had them tried, and sentenced according to law.

At the mines, the society was better than at San Francisco, where gambling prevailed to an alarming extent.

At one place in the mines, the Americans, uniting with English and Irish, had held a meeting, and resolved to expel from the mines large bands of influential men from Mexico, Chili, Peru, the Sandwich Islands, &c., who were in the habit of employing hired men, (nominally slaves, and really having no share in the profits of gold digging.) They say that that "these men have contributed in a most serious degree to paralyze the efforts of those who, relying upon their own exertions for a livelihood, or the profitable investment of their labor, have been forestalled in their views, and their expectations disappointed, by the presence amongst them of those worse than Russian serfs. They have not come to this country with the view of settling or locating lands. Agriculture languishes in view of them, while the useful arts, commerce, and manufactures, are to them a dead letter."

Great difficulties are apprehended from this movement.

THE WHIGS of Illinois have nominated A. R. Collins as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election.

EDWARD J. BLACK, for several years a member of Congress from Georgia, died on the 1st instant in Barnwell district, S. C.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 16, 1849.

Flour is steady, but not active. Sales of 1,500 barrels at $4.87 for old Western, and $5.25 a $5.38 for new State and common Genesee. Southern brands $5.44. Rye flour at $3. Corn meal $3.12. Wheat at $1.03 a $1.09; Genesee, $1.20. Corn is selling at 59 a 60 cents for mixed, and 61 a 62 cents for yellow. Oats, 40 cents. Rye, 58 cents. Sales of mess pork at $10.25, and prime $8.50. Lard, 6½ a 6⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 17, 1849.

Stocks steady—no change in prices. Sales of flour at $5. Corn meal $3.12½. Red wheat $1.03 a $1.07; white $1.08 a $1.14. Sales of yellow corn at 63 a 64 cents. Oats 39 cents. The provision market is steady—prices unchanged.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

By appointment of the Executive Committee, the third Annual Meeting of the *American Missionary Association* will be held at *Boston* on the last *Tuesday* (the 25th) of September, to commence at three o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the missionaries of the Society will be present. The annual sermon will be preached in the *Tremont Temple,* on *Tuesday Evening,* by Rev. *David Thurston,* of Winthrop, Maine; and a public meeting, for addresses, &c., will be held in the same place on *Wednesday Evening.*

The business meetings of the Society will be held in room No. 1, Tremont Temple, at which place a committee will be in waiting to furnish accommodations to clergymen and others who may desire it during their attendance upon the meetings.

It is hoped that the business of the Society may be all completed on Wednesday, so that the meeting may be adjourned that evening.

TO THE LIBERTY MEN OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Annual Meeting of the friends of Freedom will be held in Philadelphia, on *Wednesday, September 26th,* in Union Hall, No. 100 Chesnut street, above Third, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Liberty Men in the neighboring counties are earnestly invited to attend, and give their counsel on matters of importance.

By order of the Executive Committee.

☞ The *Free Presbytery of Mahoning* will hold its next meeting in Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, on Friday, the 28th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH GORDON, *Stated Clerk.*
New Athens, September 7, 1849.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

CONTENTS OF No. 280.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Life of Dr. James Macdonald.—*Journal of Insanity.*
2. Memoirs of the House of Orleans.—*Britannia.*
3. The Legoff Family, Chaps. 3, 4 5.—*Dublin University Magazine.*
4. Walpole's Four Years in the Pacific.—*Spectator.*
5. Europe, &c.: Land Tenures in Hungary, Is Prussia to be Free? Gorgey, Trouble at the Cape of Good Hope, Martial Morals, M. de Lamartine.—*Examiner, Spectator.*
6. Liberty of Rome, by Samuel Eliot.—*John Bull.*

With Poetry and Short Articles.

Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by
E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

THE PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE,

SITUATED ten miles south of Philadelphia, near Woodbury, the county town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, having erected additional improvements, is now prepared to receive a few more patients.

Terms, eight dollars per week, which includes board and treatment.

Application to be made to *Samuel Webb,* Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Patients can take the steamboat for Red Bank, leaving Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M., and at Red Bank take the Clarkesborough stage, which goes direct to the Institute, arriving in time for supper. Sept. 20.—tf

MARIETTA ACADEMY,
Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

THE tenth session of this Institution will commence on the 17th of September. Suitable arrangements have been made for accommodating a large number of students. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a complete English and mathematical education, together with the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages. The whole expense for the winter session of twenty-six weeks is sixty-five dollars; for a quarter of twelve weeks, thirty dollars. No extra charges whatever, except for Drawing, which will be taught by a gentleman whose skill as an artist is of a superior order. The most approved methods of instruction have been adopted. *Progress* is our motto. The location of the school is pleasant, and the general healthiness of the place may be inferred from the fact that in almost five years, with an average number of fifty scholars, not a single death (and but two or three cases of serious sickness) has occurred among them.

For additional particulars, address
Sept. 20.—3t J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Principal.*

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1850,

PUBLISHED by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York, at the following prices:

For one thousand copies	$20.00
For one hundred copies	2.50
For one dozen copies	40
For a single copy	5

The Almanac has been compiled by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, and includes twenty-three pages of valuable original matter by William Goodell. The price by the thousand is put at a trifle above the actual cost, in the expectation of selling large editions, and of securing the active co-operation of Anti-Slavery friends throughout the country, who, it is hoped, will give to this important annual a wide and thorough circulation. The size is the same as the Almanac for 1849, viz: 48 pages.

Orders for Almanacs by the hundred or thousand will be promptly executed, and should state, definitely, by what *mode of conveyance* they can be sent. The postage on *every* Almanac *sent by mail* will be two and a half cents, without reference to the quantity.

Orders should invariably be accompanied by the cash. Any sum under one dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
Sept. 20.—tf No. 61 John street, New York.

WANTED,

A MATRON, to take charge of the domestic department of a Public Institution near the city of Philadelphia. Apply *personally* (or by letters post paid) to Samuel Webb, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Sept. 20.—tf

COMMERCIAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.
PARSONS & CO, *Flushing,* (*near New York,*)

OFFER for sale a full assortment of the desirable varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Camellias, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

For Particulars, see Catalogues, furnished gratis on application. Flushing, 9th month 20, 1849.—6t

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S NEW STOCK FOR FALL TRADE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *SILK AND SHAWL STORE,* No. 2 Milk street, Boston.

5,000 new Cashmere Shawls, all shapes, sizes, qualities, and prices.
50 packages superior Black Silks, extra width, for dresses, visites, mantillas, &c.
50 packages Dress Silks, figured, plain, and striped, in choice chameleon shades.
1,000 Plaid Long and Square Shawls, of the very best styles.
400 pieces Thibet Cloths and French Merinos, in most admirable colors.
Cases Thibet Cashmeres, Lyonese Cloths, and Alpaccas, for dresses.
Cases German, French, and India Satins, all qualities and colors.
Cartons palm-fig'd Cashmere and rich Crape Shawls, all colors.
Cartons Thibet and Silk Shawls, in black and fancy colors.
300 pieces superior Black Bombazines.
Rich Black and Colored Silk Velvets, all widths.
Cloaks, Mantillas, Visites, &c., of every pattern and material.
Mourning Shawls and Silk Goods, of all kinds—to which we ask particular attention.

☞ *It is enough* to say that from this gigantic and incomparable assortment of

SILK GOODS AND SHAWLS,

Purchasers will be served with any quantity, from a sixpence worth to a package, and always *at prices entirely beyond the reach of competition.*

Merchants in the country, ladies buying for their own use, and all others, are invited to test the advantage of buying at

Jewett & Prescott's Silk and Shawl Store,
No. 2 Milk street, (*a few steps out of Washington street.*)
August 30.—3mi

J. WARREN MASON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Salt, &c., No. 60 Quay, corner of Hudson street, up stairs, Albany, N. Y. Sept. 6.

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AMHERST, MASS.
REV. J. A. NASH, *Principal.*

THIS school is adapted to the instruction of a limited number of boys, from eight to sixteen years of age, in the ordinary branches of a business education; and in mathematics and the Greek and Latin languages, preparatory to college; in connection with such care for health, formation of character, and general deportment as pupils of an early age require when absent from the parental roof.

Catalogues, containing a full statement of the plan, object, and arrangements of the school with numerous references, will be forwarded to any who may desire it.

The winter session of twenty-two weeks will commence on the first Wednesday of November.

Amherst, September 13, 1849.—2t

WASHINGTON (PA.) FEMALE SEMINARY.
MRS. SARAH R. HANNA, *Principal.*

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for thirteen years, the last nine under the direction of the present Principal.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. The winter term begins on the first Monday of November, the summer term on the first Monday of May.

The Catalogue for 1849 shows an attendance of two hundred pupils, with eight efficient teachers. The present senior class numbers twenty-three.

Where payment is made in advance, the charges for board and tuition in the English branches are $65 per term, or $130 per annum. For board and tuition, together with music, drawing, painting, and the French language, $105 per term, or $210 per annum.

Notwithstanding the loss, by fire, of one of the buildings, the Trustees take pleasure in stating that it has been replaced by another, affording improved accommodations for an increased number of pupils.

Young ladies educated as teachers are sent to different sections of the Union, upon application to the Principal.

By order of the Trustees.
D. McCONAUGHY, *President.*
C. M. REED, *Secretary.*
Washington Pa., September, 1849 Sept 13.—3t

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.
No. VIII.—SEPTEMBER, 1849.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting four dollars and a half, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the second volume.

Liberal commissions allowed to agents for new subscribers.

Contents of No. 8.

ART. 1. The Methodology of Mesmerism.
2. The Poetry of Keats.
3. Prichard's Natural History of Men.
4. Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
5. Angelus Silesius.
6. Recent Defences of Slavery.
7. Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Architecture.
8. Short Reviews and Notices.

COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers,
Sept. 13.—1mi No. 12 Water street, Boston.

FIRE-PROOF CHESTS.

PATENT Salamander Soapstone lined Iron Chests, that will stand more fire than any others made in this country. Also, a large supply of Patent Air Chamber Iron Chests, 700 now in use, and we still make chests in the ordinary way, at very low prices. Slate-lined Refrigerators, Water Filters, Portable Water Closets for the sick and infirm. Seal and Letter Copying Presses, Fire-Proof Doors for Banks and Stores.

EVANS & WATSON,
76 South Third street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere. Feb. 1.

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 11th and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States: with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing 15 closely printed octavo pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hundred!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the order should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

WILLIAM HARNED,
March 30. 61 John street, New York.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF SLAVERY.

BY LYSANDER SPOONER. Parts 1st and 2d. Published by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston; and for sale, at the publisher's prices, at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York. Price, 25 cents each part, or 50 cents bound together.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
August 10.—1am 61 John street.

NEW BOOKS AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY, NEW YORK.

A REVIEW of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War. By William Jay. 333 pages 12mo, bound in cloth, and lettered. Price 75 cents; in paper covers, to go by mail, 50 cents.

A Tribute for the Negro: A Vindication of the Moral, Intellectual, and Religious Capabilities of the Colored Portion of Mankind. Demy octavo, nearly 600 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, bound in cloth, full gilt back and side, with 10 engravings. Published in Manchester, England. Price $3.

Law and Government: The Origin, Nature, Extent, and Necessity of Divine and Human Government, and of Religious Liberty. By Harman Kingsbury. 236 pages 12mo, cloth and gilt. Price 50 cents.

Free Soil Minstrel: A Republication of the Liberty Minstrel, with considerable additions. 228 pages 12mo, cloth bound, and lettered. Price reduced to 37 1-2 cents.

The Black Code of the District of Columbia, in force September 1, 1848. By W. G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law. A beautiful covered pamphlet of 64 pages octavo. Price 25 cents.

Amanda: A Tale for the Times. By Dr. W. H. Brisbane. Originally published in the National Era. 52 pages 12mo, covered. Price 12 1 2 cents.

Calumny Refuted by Facts from Liberia. By the Author of "A Tribute for the Negro." 48 pages 12mo, covered. Price 12 1 2 cents. Published in London. 1848.

Address to the Non-Slaveholders of the South, on the Social and Political Evils of Slavery. A Tract of 58 pages—$35 per 1,000, $4 per 100, 50 cents per dozen, 5 cents single.

Narrative of Nehemiah Caulkins an extract from "American Slavery as It Is." A Tract of 24 pages—$14 per 1,000, $1 50 per 100, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents single.

Resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the Subject of Slavery; with the Speech of Samuel D. Hastings in the Assembly, Madison, January 27, 1849. A Tract of 32 pages—$18 per 1,000, $2 per 100, 30 cents per dozen, 3 cents single.

Address of the Free Soil Association of the District of Columbia to the People of the United States. 16 pages octavo—$1 50 per 100, 2 cents single.

Together with a general assortment of standard publications on the subject of Slavery, at wholesale and retail.

☞ A few hundreds of the Liberty Almanac for 1849, for gratuitous distribution.

Books of every description, for sale in New York, will be obtained, on order, for friends of the Society.

Orders must be accompanied by the cash, and specify the *mode of conveyance* by which the books are to be forwarded. ALL tracts and pamphlets weighing less than an ounce and a half are charged two and a half cents, for any distance, if sent by mail.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Agent of the Am. and Foreign Anti Slavery Society,
Sept. 6. No. 61 John street.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

STATISTICS OF CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, *September* 5, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Cholera in this city may be said to have disappeared as an epidemic three or four weeks ago. On the 6th of August the Board of Health discontinued their daily reports, and have since been endeavoring to procure full and correct statistics of the mortality from the epidemic and all other diseases. For some weeks after the appearance of the Cholera, the reports were made up from the daily returns furnished by the physicians, but, as the large majority of them did not choose to report, the tables were necessarily extremely defective. After the more successful plan of procuring the number of actual interments in the various cemeteries was adopted, the published reports became far more accurate—probably as much so as in any other city. The Board has just published a statement of all the interments from all diseases, for the four months from May 1st to August 30th, which may be relied upon as authentic, and is full of interest. It appears that in this time the deaths were—

From Cholera - - - - - -	4,114
From other diseases - - - -	2,345
Total - - - -	6,459

Under the supposition that during this period the population of the city did not exceed 90,000, the mortality has been equal to one in fifteen of the whole number of actual residents.

There are several facts in relation to the ravages of the epidemic here, which should be more generally known abroad than they have been. The greater part of the mortality by far was among the foreign population, and especially was it fatal among the later immigrants. By an analysis of the table before me, it appears that there were buried in the—

	Cholera.	Other diseases.
Catholic Irish Cemetery - -	460	284
Catholic German Cemeteries -	1,643	704
In Catholic grounds - -	2,103	988
In Protestant German grounds	750	345
Of foreign population - -	2,853	1,333
Potter's field, mostly strangers	408	258
	3,261	1,591
In all other cemeteries - -	853	754
Total number interments	4,114	2,345

This exhibits the foreign population as furnishing *nearly seven-tenths* of the whole number of deaths by Cholera, and, including the burials in the public burying ground, nearly eight-tenths. It may, indeed, be said, that the burials in the Catholic grounds were not all of foreigners, which is true; but it is well known that the vast majority of the members of that church here are of that class. There is one church (the Cathedral) for the English population, while there are seven for the German, and a new one building. The burials in the Protestant German grounds also were *in part* of naturalized citizens, but it is notorious that within a very few years the influx of immigrants has been very rapid; that those unacclimated have been peculiarly subject to the attacks of the epidemic; and that the fatality among this class has been, beyond all proportion or precedent, great. There have been, besides, many burials of German Methodists, in the new Wesleyan Cemetery, five miles from the city, which are not included in the estimate of foreigners above. Absolute correctness cannot be attained in a case like this; and I think that, on the whole, an estimate of nearly seven-tenths of the deaths from Cholera, and six-tenths from other diseases, as occurring among the foreign class, as fair an one as can be made.

The mortality from the epidemic has been much more frightful, in proportion to our aggregate population, than in 1832. In that year, the whole number of deaths from this cause was 560, in a population, say, of 28,000. The present year, it has been 4,114, in a population of 90,000—which shows it to have been, *proportionably*, considerably more than twice as destructive of life. In 1832, there were scarcely any of the foreign classes among us, and there were but 64 deaths reported as among them—whereas, they constitute now nearly one-third of our population. When we consider the habits of living prevalent among the larger portion of these classes, it does not seem strange that death should make such ravages in their midst. To a great extent, they reside in crowded tenements—ten, twenty, and, in some cases, even *thirty* families in one house; eating, cooking, washing, and sleeping, in one room, and that badly ventilated; often with bad cistern water; negligent in regard to diet, using vegetables of all kinds—at that season abundant—and strong food generally; drinking, almost universally, sour wines or beer, and neglecting all precautionary measures—they were certainly peculiarly liable to the visitations of the epidemic. Then they never thought of checking the early symptoms—the only stages in which the disease could be successfully treated—and if, after being taken down with cramps, vomiting, &c., a physician was called in, it was usually too late to do anything effectively. Nearly all who were attacked with the disease, died.

On the contrary, among our intelligent, careful, native citizens, though there was an immense amount of sickness, there were few deaths—*comparatively* less than in 1832. Precautionary measures were more generally understood and adopted, and carefulness in diet and living generally observed. The numbers who warded off the epidemic by temperance, and prudent attention to the first symptoms of illness, can never be ascertained.

There are some further facts and suggestions in regard to this subject which must be deferred for another article. P.

For the National Era.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT;

OR,

THE OBJECTS SOUGHT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PEACE SOCIETY.

The purposes which the members of the Peace Society are laboring to effect are very generally misunderstood. Instead of being of a visionary kind, they are eminently *practical*, and, when known as they should be, must commend themselves to all *practical* men—to all who are alive and active—who are *doers* in the great work of human reform. I will give a brief summary of them, as laid before the public in the address of Mr. Sumner.

The suppression of war as an *arbiter* of national differences.

The resort to war never to be made, except when imperatively required in self-defence.

A Congress of Nations, for the enactment of national laws.

A Court of Judicature, for the decision of controversies among nations.

No armaments to be maintained further than they are required for the suppression of piracy, the slave trade, or as an international police.

Mr. Sumner refers to the circumstance that personal disputes, in the earlier ages of the English law, were decided by the personal conflicts of the disputants, or by their hired combatants. The progress of enlightened principles has removed this barbarous custom. When the effect of national wars is far more detrimental; its ravages extensive; the waste of property, and, more important than all, the destruction of human life, immense; the carnage of a character aught but that should ever be witnessed; giving loose to the worst of human passions. Can nations, more than individuals, resort to a practice which reason, humanity, and intelligence, all condemn? Why will Governments, when giving laws to their subjects, not become the exemplars of the principles incorporated in those laws, instead of being the first to set the pernicious example of disregarding them, disobeying those rules of action which they command others to obey, and becoming guilty of acts which are the darkest in the catalogue of crime? Why, if towns, counties, and States, are enabled to settle their disputes amicably, by the mild administration of justice, why cannot nations, instead of resorting to war as the arbiter, lay their controversies before a tribunal which shall be organized so as to be impartial, and which shall combine the greatest amount of intelligence upon national law? The most eminent jurists have recommended this substitute for war. Reason, right, justice, humanity, and truth, are all arrayed in its favor. The best interests of the masses of the world's population would be promoted by it. Why, then, cannot it be adopted? The rulers of the different Governments have too long sported with the property and lives of their subjects, making them instrumentalities for the gratification of their caprices or passions, taking away that life which God has bestowed.

It is time that THE PEOPLE of the various nations of the earth should move upon this subject, that their rights as MEN should be recognised, instead of being held, and all they possess, at the disposal of chance, at another's will.

Let a few nations commence the work, having republican or constitutional Governments. Their numbers will soon increase. If worthy of the boon, peace will be established among them. It will be the commencement of a new era in the history of the world. The circle will continue to be enlarged, attracting nation after nation, according to the progress of civilization and Christianity. A few of the most powerful nations uniting in this fraternal alliance, wars must be limited in the extent of their ravages. The first union, if but two or three be gathered together, will be memorable as the first great triumph of Peace, in regulating the intercourse of the nations of the earth. INA.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Cabin Creek, Ky., *August* 28, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: Not long since, through your columns, I gave a brief account of the prospects and wants of Emancipationists in our State. I also called for help in republishing the able address of Rev. David Rice, delivered in the Convention assembled to frame the first Constitution of Kentucky, 1792. Some kind friends answered, and I promised, through your columns, a report. I received from—

Wm. P. Williamson, Plainfield, N. J.,	$2 00
Philo Carpenter, Chicago, Illinois, -	10 00
James Steele, Chillicothe, - - - -	10.00
James Campbell, Georgetown, Ohio, -	5 00
John Hauxwell, Indiana, - - - -	1.00
John Hurnlong, Kentucky - - - -	5.00
In all - - - - - - - -	33.00

I have published 1,000 copies of the address. Paper, printing, stitching, and cutting, cost me $32. I have sent one or more copies to all aiding in the publication. I also sent to Washington city, and bought 100 copies of a pamphlet entitled "The South and the North"—first cost and postage $3. This is the manner in which I expended *all* sent to me, and a little more.

The two pamphlets or tracts are already having a very excellent effect here. These tracts do immense good. They go to the fireside and the social circle, and plead for the oppressed and for free institutions, where the living speaker cannot enter. They can tell their story again and again, until truth is visited on the mind. Two examples out of many: A few days since, a citizen of our county, a member of the bar and a member of one of the best families in our State, said to a neighbor: "Not long since I got hold of a pamphlet or book published by a citizen of our county, showing the wrongs of Slavery, and, before I had read it half through, I was convinced that Slavery is sinful. And," said he, "the people may say what they will, the slaves will be free, and that too right here."

Another, who is a native of Virginia, and came to one of our neighboring towns with great prejudices against Emancipation, as he says, "as strong as any man's." A short time since I placed in the hands of his employer, "Debates in Congress" on the Slavery question, and other documents. This young man picked up the Debates, (for friends and foes are eager to read on this question—some will curse a man, and yet, on this subject, eagerly read his productions,) and, reading on to the place where Mr. Foot, of Mississippi, proposed to hang up Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for boldly, faithfully, and nobly speaking his sentiments in regard to the evils of Slavery, he said he paused and inquired, "Is not this the spirit of Slavery? Is not this spirit of proscription and tyranny its legitimate fruit? And surely that cannot be a good tree that bears such evil fruit!" From that moment, he says, he began to think and read upon the subject of Slavery. "And now," said he, to one of our strong Anti-Slavery friends, "I am convinced that it is sinful, and I am as strongly Anti-Slavery as you are." He now speaks boldly any and everywhere.

I am persuaded that this method of spreading documents containing facts and arguments, showing the evils of slavery, and safety of Emancipation, is one of the most effective ways in which we can labor for the slave and his master. I should have published more of the excellent address of David Rice, could I have raised the means.

We are by no means discouraged at not electing a majority of Emancipationists as delegates to our State Convention to form a new Constitution. The pro-slavery men made a desperate effort. Emancipationists were told—you cannot elect your man; you will lose your vote; you had better save the Whig or Democratic ticket, as the case might be; "choose between the least of two evils," influenced many; whiskey and money, promises and threats—all that could influence—were put in requisition. These spasmodic efforts are the harbingers of death. The Emancipationists have accomplished much—they are organized as a party over the State—they have now the balance of power—*the way is opened to the ballot box*—a band, a host of men, are enlisted, who can neither be bought nor sold—a band who know that moral reforms are never popular at first, and are made so only by patient endurance in the presentation of truth—men whose intelligence, virtue, and position in society, will make themselves, through the blessing of God, extensively felt—men who will never give up, until they see the vessel of State resting upon a tranquil sea, lulled by the spirit of Universal Freedom.

J. G. Fee.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., *September* 5, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: * * * Here you will recollect were enacted some of those scenes—got up by the Slave-ocracy of the North—which, in various parts of our country, our peace-loving citizens from time to time have been called to witness. One of our most worthy citizens paraded along the streets on that *spirited* animal—a wooden horse. A court overawed and deterred from the exercise of its legitimate functions by the menaces of a lawless mob—and all because a free man presumed to think for himself, and, in the exercise of his God-given right, spoke what he thought.

But that day has passed along, and I only recall it as in contrast with the present; it enables one to look forward with hope to that better time which is coming, and, according to present indications, is not far distant.

We are all Free-Soilers here, except the Whigs and Democrats—and they are too. And as Gen. Taylor is the President of the Whigs, they expect to bring all into subjection to free principles within the next Presidential leap year. But the Democrats have no such abiding faith. The Nicholson letter principles, brought to bear upon future politics through the instrumentality of some most humble servant of the dear people, is to accomplish for them what poor, depraved human nature has been struggling for this many a year—the monopoly of all the avenues to power and station.

But the Era finds its way up here among the mountains. And let me assure you, it is doing a good work. Truth and Justice are held up, that the world may see how comely they are. Men are beginning to consider; and in just proportion as men think for themselves, guided by the light of Truth, so will the blinding influence of party lose its hold on the mind, and Freedom triumph.

Yours, truly, D.

THE DANGER.

Greenwich, N. Y., *August* 30, 1849.

The Hunkers and Free-Soilers in the masses are meeting on union tickets. I fear the result will be a sacrifice of principle, and the party united will practice what the Free-Soilers at Rome refused to sanction; *i. e.*, men will be nominated who are Hunkers, and will exercise the privilege of acting out their distinctive principles, and refuse to sanction any legislation or political action which shall oppose Slavery-Extension, and drive off Southern Democrats.

Respectfully, yours, L.

HOW TO DO IT.

Washington Co., Pa., *August* 22, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: I send you enclosed five dollars. You will see by your books that I have been a subscriber for the Era from its commencement. I have at least procured two new subscribers for you, by giving them theirs for three dollars, and paying two dollars (more than four months before it falls due) for my own. J. Creswell.

One of many warm-hearted friends. The other day, one of them, in Illinois, sent us thirty dollars worth of subscribers, whom he had obtained by loaning his own papers so much that he had worn out his file.—*Ed. Era.*

HOW IT WORKS.

Barlow, Ohio, *August* 20, 1849.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed four dollars, for which you will send the National Era, &c.

P. S.—The unjust decision of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, respecting the printing of the notices of the Departments, induced me to action. By the by, I have raised you two new subscribers without much difficulty. J. J. Dutton.

We look to the People, not the Government. While pushing our claim under the law, some of the Heads of Departments boldly avowed that, as the law was made for the benefit of the two organs of the two old parties, they were resolved to carry out its meaning.—*Ed. Era.*

PRAYER AND FASTING.

Greenfield, Ohio, *Sept.* 1, 1849.

Dr. Bailey: In the Era of the 23d of August, I see a communication from J. P. W., of Marietta, on the subject of the late *fast*, which I think very objectionable; and, without quoting his views, I would ask the writer, if, when God spared the Ninevites, His mind was not changed from what it was when He sent Jonah to proclaim their destruction? When God placed Adam in the Garden of Eden He had one mind, and when He turned him out He had another. There is a sense in which God does change, and there is one in which He does *not*; when God proclaims His judgments against a people for their *sins*, it is always implied that if *they repent*, His course of procedure against them will be changed. This, we think, the Bible plainly teaches. A. B. W.

THE POST OFFICE.

Gardiner, Maine, *August* 21, 1849.

Dear Sir: The Era has formerly reached this place on Saturday morning; latterly, on Sunday morning. The week before last it did not come at all. Last week it came *out of time*, and this week Tuesday's mail has passed, and the "Era" has not made its appearance. The failure of the week before last is accounted for by the accident which carried the mail off the track into the canal. I hope the anti-slavery tendencies of the Era have subjected none of its more recent numbers to a similar ablution. I will not pretend to suspect that in our free States any post office is infested with miscreants that would rob the mail of its contents and citizens of their social privileges, for the protection of any institution that exists on God's earth. As you recede from 36° 30′ towards the north pole, personal rights are held more and more sacred. The post office knows nothing of "vigilance committees." Postmasters, as a matter of course, without waiting permission of a justice of the peace, or any self-constituted authority, deliver letters and packages to the persons to whom directed, or their known agents. And, what must seem to some of our chivalrous friends at the South exceedingly punctilious, the persons to whom letters are addressed reserve to themselves the exclusive right to break open the seal and peruse the contents *in secret*, if they choose! This is, at the North, not only the rule, but is one that has no exceptions. Treason may be concealed, and through this medium permitted to perfect its plans with impunity. Who knows but some *fanatic* may have designs upon our manufacturing "institutions," and wish to plot an insurrection among our operatives? And who cares? If we have an institution in our Northern regions that requires for its protection the sacrifice of personal rights, whether it be civil, moral, religious, political, or pecuniary—no matter of what professed character—no matter how dear or how sacred it may be to some—the voice of the North would be as the voice of one man, "Let personal liberty be protected, let the institution perish."

A PROPOSITION.

Middletown, Conn., *August* 19, 1849.

Dear Sir: It appears to me that Anti-Slavery and Free Soil men are under the most sacred obligations to take immediate measures to counteract the efforts now being made by Mr. King, of Georgia, and others, to induce the people of California to adopt a Constitution containing no prohibition of slavery. The most effectual way to do this, probably, will be to have one or more suitable persons visit that country for this object. I take the liberty to suggest the name of Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, should he not be elected to Congress on the next trial. Possibly Mr. John Van Buren or Mr. Joshua Leavitt would be willing to go; if not, there is no doubt but good men can be found, and the money raised. I have spoken to several Free Soil friends in this vicinity, who are all in favor of some such movement *at once*. I will pay $20, and my brother will pay the same amount. Please call the attention of the friends of liberty to this project *in your next paper*.

Respectfully, J.

THE MASSES UNITING.

Arcade, N. Y., *August* 31, 1849.

Notwithstanding the failure to effect a formal union of the Democracy at Rome, I feel confident that a large portion of the Hunkers will vote the Free Soil ticket this fall; and in many counties a virtual *union* will be effected, on the basis of the Buffalo platform. No other union will be sought for. Truly yours, C.

Aurora, *August* 18, 1849.

Mr. Bailey: I enclose two dollars for your paper, if you stick to your Free Soil principles. If you change, you will please to send the money back again to the post office where you send the paper. Respectfully yours, J.

We don't think we shall change them till our friend's subscription run out—if this will satisfy him.—*Ed. Era.*

* * * * Still continue to be the standard bearer of the radical *Free Democracy* of goat's wool fame. *Jupiter* was suckled by a goat, and *he* thundered to some purpose afterward. Let us weave a flag from the wool. By the way, should Benton be called the *Amalthea* of the Free Soil party?

Yours, H. T.

For the National Era.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

In a late number of the National Era, I noticed a well-written article by "J. P. W.," on the National Fast, recently proclaimed by President Taylor. That article, as I understand it, denies the efficacy of fasting and prayer as means of turning away the wrath of God from our nation, as it is now thought to be manifested in the visitation of the cholera. It argues that the Deity is unchangeable; that he has established certain invariable physical laws, with penalties for their violation annexed, which penalties will surely be executed upon the disobedient, and cannot be averted by any supplications to the Deity. He contends that the cholera, originating "in the poorly-cultivated, badly-drained, over-populated regions of Asia, among a people filthy and guilty of all kinds of immoral conduct," is "fed by the corruption and nastiness that pollute the cities" of Europe, and by the "intemperance, filthiness, gluttony, and a host of other causes," of our own country. He therefore argues that it is absurd to expect to prevent the prevalence of the cholera by penitential prayers and tears poured out by numerous congregations before an offended Deity, while the natural causes through which the cholera originates and extends are suffered to exist among the worshippers with undiminished vigor. In short, the drift of the whole article goes to establish this great general principle, that the physical laws established upon the earth by the Creator are *immutable and invariable, and their penalties will be executed upon all who violate them, without respect to the moral character of the violators.*

Although the principle has been sanctioned by the leading Phrenologists of the age, and by some writers on Natural Theology, yet it is directly opposed to many natural and social usages, which have been practiced and venerated since the first records of time. A few of these I will mention.

1. If the physical laws operate unchangeably, without reference to the moral character of men, then prayers, sacrifices, fastings, and supplications, for the purpose of averting natural evils, will be of no avail. The contrary belief has prevailed among all nations from the earliest ages. Upon occasions of public calamity by reason of famines, pestilences, floods, droughts, tempests, or earthquakes, multitudes of people have been accustomed to throng the temples of their respective Divinities, with prayers, vows, or offerings, for invoking their aid or averting their anger. This was the case with the ancient Pagans of all nations, with the Jews, with the early Christians, with the Catholic nations of Europe, and, to some extent, with the most enlightened Protestants of the present time. In England, a general fast has been observed on account of the prevalence of the potato rot, and our American President, with the approval of a vast majority of the religious teachers of the community, has proclaimed one on account of the visitation of the cholera. Now, if the views advocated by "J. P. W." be correct, all these observances, Pagan, Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant, have been not only inefficacious and useless, by not accomplishing the object sought, but hurtful and pernicious, by teaching the people to expect the Eternal Creator to change or suspend those laws which he has made unchangeable.

2. This principle is opposed to the custom of fasting, praying, and sacrificing to the Deity, for the success of a particular nation in war, and against the aggressions of foreign enemies. This practice has also come down to us from the ages of antiquity, and now exists among Protestant nations in the form of the appointment of chaplains in the army and navy, a part of whose business it is specially to invoke the aid of the Deity for the military or naval success of their respective nations. If contests among nations be determined only according to the physical laws, all applications for the special aid of the "God of Battles" will be useless.

3. This principle is opposed to national thanksgivings for the special interposition of God in averting natural evils or saving from foreign enemies, because, upon the principle assumed, no such interposition ever takes place. Some years since, thanks were offered, by authority, in all the churches in England, for victories gained over the Sikhs of India, and more recently, for the success attending the war against China. And during the Mexican war, if my memory serves me, the Governor of one of the Southern States appointed a day of thanksgiving for victories obtained over our sister Republic of Mexico.

4. This principle is opposed to the custom prevalent in all maritime countries, of invoking the special interposition of Heaven against the dangers incident to navigation. In imminent danger at sea, a large proportion of those exposed pray for deliverance. Upon the principle assumed by "J. P. W.," they would be better occupied in trying to devise ways to deliver themselves. When a missionary is about to embark, in his native land, to enter on the work of spreading a knowledge of true religion among the benighted heathen of distant regions, it is customary for the band of Christians under whose auspices he goes forth, to pray for a safe passage for the messenger of salvation. Now, a nobler or higher purpose than that of the missionary cannot be imagined. Yet, according to the principle contended for, all supplications for his safety will be useless. THAT will depend *entirely* upon the observance, by himself and his associates, of the physical laws on which their safety depends. If the missionary sail in an old and leaky vessel, wholly unseaworthy, or with a very careless or ignorant set of seamen, the probability is that he will suffer loss, and perhaps be drowned. God will not interpose, on account of his good intentions, to preserve either his health or life. In these respects, the most abandoned pirate that roams the ocean may stand as well assured of safety as the devoted missionary. The safety of each will be subserved, not by prayers to Heaven, but *by observing the laws of navigation* which Heaven has ordained impartially for all—by sailing in a good vessel, managed with unceasing skill and vigilance. *With* these, so far as the dangers of navigation are concerned, the pirate may reasonably expect success in his enterprise of crime; *without* these, the piety of the missionary will not be at all likely even to bring him to his place of destination. Is this reasoning correct?

5. This principle is opposed to the custom of praying for the recovery of the sick—a custom which, like the others we have mentioned, has been handed down to us from the earliest times. Sickness and health, as every one acknowledges, depend mainly on our observation of the physical laws. Hence all considerate persons are careful to preserve their health by a conformity to these laws; and, in case of sickness, they use natural remedial agents, on whose efficacy they place dependence. A portion of community, however, in addition to these means, ask the interposition of Heaven in aid of their recovery, either by their own prayers, or by those of their friends, their minister, or their church. If the physical laws operate invariably and immutably, all such invocations, either by the sick person or by others, must be regarded as useless, and a mere remnant of superstition.

I have thus adduced five instances in which I may say that the general consent and practice of mankind, in all ages, have been directly opposed to the position of the writer in question. I shall not now pronounce judgment on the correctness of that position, either in whole or in part, but will merely say that, affecting as it does our relations to the Supreme Governor of all, it has most extensive bearings and relations, and is well deserving of profound consideration. T. F.

Scio, (Mich.,) Sept. 2, 1849.

For the National Era.

A LETTER

To the Anti-Slavery Ministers and Members of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.)

Dear Brethren: I have come to the conclusion, after much prayer and deliberation, that it is now my duty to separate myself from the Presbyterian church under the care of the Old School General Assembly. Having been born and educated in that church, and all my early sympathies and associations, therefore, being identified with it, you may rest assured I had many powerful influences to contend with in reaching the conclusion to which my mind has been forced. For many years past, I felt confident that the heart of our church was right, and all that was needed was the diffusion of light, in order to bring that heart into vigorous and healthy action. But I am now fully persuaded that, however it may be in regard to some private members, my confidence was unfounded in regard to the great majority. The majority of the ministers, and, I believe, of private members, have no sympathy with the great Anti-Slavery movement of the present age. They have taken their position that slavery is not sinful, and cannot, therefore, be declared to be an immorality in the light of the Scriptures.

No church action upon the subject is thought by them to be necessary, more than the intimation that it is a political question, with which the church has nothing to do. The whole question of American Slavery, say they, was recognised in the first organization of the church, and is, therefore, no bar to communion. This position has been taken deliberately, and they are determined to maintain it.

The memorials which are sent up from Churches, and Presbyteries, and Synods, are put into the hands of a committee, selected, always, with a view to the troublesome question of slavery, and are, therefore, never read before the Assembly, which, in its collective capacity, is the lawfully constituted court to which they are addressed, but are politely either laid upon the table or directly negatived, and all "earnest and unwearied endeavors" discountenanced. For a man to call up the spirit of the action of 1818, and demand some action corresponding with that spirit, at the present time, is to sacrifice his popularity and standing in the Assembly. From that moment he is marked, and all his future opinions and movements scrutinized most minutely. He has to contend with a fearful amount of prejudice and impertinence, and his character is made to suffer in the place where the Assembly may meet. With regard to the privilege of expressing and maintaining his views through the principal periodicals of the church, he would be considered presumptuous to expect it.

In a word, dear brethren, whatever the church may have been in 1818, the church in 1849 has no oneness of feeling and purpose with any of the different forms of development through which the anti-slavery spirit of the age is revealing itself. The action of 1818 is virtually abrogated. *Then* slavery was said to be a sin "utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and totally irreconcilable with the principles and spirit of the Gospel;" *now*, the Assembly boldly and perseveringly declare that slavery is *not a sin*, but its abuses are; and that it is perfectly consistent with religion, and a profession of religion, and is no bar to communion.

Here is, certainly, a fearful apostacy, an extraordinary departure from the clear principles of right, reason, and revelation, which cannot possibly be accounted for on any other ground than a desire to conciliate a certain portion of its members, and thereby preserve its numerical force. What is the imperative duty of every anti-slavery minister, under these circumstances? Is it to remain in connection with the church and the Assembly, and still hope for its recovery? If there was a solitary spark of hope, this course might appear commendable. But is this the case? In the last Assembly I noticed that despair was pictured on the countenances of anti-slavery men, especially of those who used to expect great things, and labored hard to accomplish them. The commissioner from the Chillicothe Presbytery—*that* Presbytery that has become notorious in the Presbyterian church for its untiring devotion to the slave—seemed to think that there was no hope of the Assembly doing anything, and therefore he never opened his lips upon the subject. By clinging to a cold and lifeless body so long, that Presbytery, if we may judge from its commissioner, is losing its own warmth and vitality. No one who was present to witness the spirit of the last Assembly could entertain the thought for a moment that there was any ground to hope that it would ever rise up to the high and holy platform upon which the friends of the slave think that it ought to stand, until forced by an irresistible public sentiment, and purely selfish considerations, in which there would be no virtue.

Is it not, then, dear brethren, our duty, one and all, to separate ourselves from the Assembly, and not only thereby give them evidence of the sincerity and depth of our convictions of duty, but encourage the hearts and strengthen the hands of those who are standing upon the true platform of genuine Presbyterianism, and bearing a faithful testimony against the dark system of American Slavery? After having insulted us so often, and witnessing our patient submission, those persons who have a controlling influence in the Assembly and through the church, seem to have come to the conclusion that we are actuated by a servile spirit, and all they have to do is just to march over *us* as well as the *slave*, with bold front and iron heels, and trample us under their feet.

One beloved brother, a talented and worthy minister, received a nomination for preaching one of the sermons at the next Assembly, and he received one or two votes. The true reason of this small minority was, that he was known to be a constant anti-slavery man. The true secret of success in the Presbyterian church is, to let the church know that you can anathematize Abolitionists, and prove slavery a Bible institution. Believing that it is a safe refuge, pro-slavery ministers are rushing into it from other denominations, and they are always received with a cordial welcome.

At the last Assembly, a poor, broken-hearted slave wife and mother sat at the door, begging money to purchase the freedom of herself, her husband, and children. I asked to have the liberty of reading her well-authenticated papers before the Assembly, but the request was discountenanced. Ah! there was but little feeling for the poor slave. But few hearts responded to her earnest and affecting appeal.

Christ certainly would not have refused to hear the complaints and petitions of this poor, helpless, and despised African mother. For this cold neglect, God will hold that Assembly responsible. As I witnessed this spectacle, I resolved, God helping me, to take part with the poor, insulted, and neglected slave mother, and no longer fellowship an Assembly that could mock at her tears and sufferings. When the prophecies of God are being fulfilled, dear brethren, and the Angel of Liberty is flying abroad over the nations of the earth, and hoary-headed despotism is turning pale with fear, ought we not to gird on the whole armor of God, and engage more earnestly and energetically in the great struggle for human freedom? Oh! that every anti-slavery minister may fall upon his knees, and cry to Heaven, "Lord, what wilt thou have *me* to do?"

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel,

Edwin H. Nevin.

Mount Vernon, (Ohio,) Sept. 7, 1849.

For the National Era.

ADDRESS.

"The Free Church of Sherburne" to the Christians of these United States:

Brethren: The official act of the President of our nation, in setting apart a day of fasting and prayer, presents a fit occasion for us to inquire in reference to the fast that will obtain acceptance before our Heavenly Father. We call your attention to this inquiry, not because it is so difficult of solution, but because it is so generally overlooked. Mere infliction of our bodies or souls can have but little effect by way of recommending us to God. *Solemn meetings* may be "iniquity." Fasting must be marked by deep humility for past sins, and consequent turning from them, or it will only add to your guilt. A *national* fast must turn our minds to the *social and national sins*, and lead us, in all our relations to society and the nation, to unfeigned repentance. Do we sustain official relations to society? To these must we look as we fast. Are we citizens? A most searching inquiry must be instituted, as to the manner we have wielded the elective franchise. It were vain for us to fast, and then vote for wicked rulers, or for those who will not use civil government for the *deliverance* of the *oppressed* and *wronged*—who will not use their official power to save us from the terrible scourge of intemperance and other social crimes.

Fasting, to gain the ear of our Heavenly Father, must lead us "to loose the bands of wickedness—to undo the heavy burdens—to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke." "Dealing our bread to the hungry, and bringing the poor that are cast out to our house." These and like duties discharged, are the appropriate fruits of acceptable fasting. Hence, he who so fasts as to renewedly devote himself to *prevent human suffering*, right all private and social wrongs, whether ecclesiastical or political, and meekly but with integrity to defend truth and righteousness, will find his "light breaking forth as the morning, and his health to spring forth speedily," while the "righteous shall go before him, and the glory of the Lord shall be his reward."

The day appointed has passed, and been observed by many who profess to love God; but what is to be the result? Is no slave-fetter to be broken? No restitution for past deprivation of his rights, and the fruits of his toil, to be made? No new devotions to the great ends for which civil government was given? Some of you who profess to love our common Father *hold office*. The discharge of your official duties has been governed hitherto, it may be, more by human policy than by the law of God. In vain have you fasted, if *this be continued*. But, should you from this time feel that you "judge [or act] not for man, but for the Lord," then might not only the cholera be abated, but, what is better, our *sins*. Then might you "build the old waste places, and be restorers of paths to dwell in."

If you have so far fallen from a sense of your solemn obligations as to live only to gain a name, then allow us to say, that in this way you may gain one that will not only last while time continues, but that shall live in eternity. The names that really live in succeeding generations are those that devote themselves to the good of their fellow-men and the glory of God.

The kingdoms of this world are yet to feel the influence of the religion of Jesus Christ—not merely by appointing a day of fasting, but by doing, through their executive heads, the work of just rulers, namely, "delivering them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain." If God has placed any of his children in office at such a time as this, it is that they may do *this work*. If you have proved false heretofore, let your fasting *now* result in your return to duty, and the blessing of those ready to perish shall come upon you, with the added mercy of our Heavenly Father.

Praying that we all may be guided unto the truth, in all its applications, we sign ourselves, yours in Christian love,

By order of the Church:

J. W. Fox, *Pastor.*

William W. Chapman, *Scribe.*

Sherburne, Aug. 16, 1849.

P. S. Liberty Party papers are requested to copy.

For the National Era.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Mr. Editor: I have but a faint idea of the motives which impel others to the advocacy of Homestead Exemption, never having exchanged views with any one on the subject; but I would say to "T." that my opinions are based on the following, which appear to me self-evident, propositions:

The Elements are the common property of God's sentient creatures—Man having precedence.

The present organization of society forbidding an equal division, or a community of interests, legislation can only approximate the right.

The exemption of the Homestead from levy and distress for debt, wrongs no man: for no man can of right deprive another of the means of subsistence, any more than he can rightfully take away his life or liberty; nor can any man rightfully *yield* the one or the other. Hence I doubt the authority of any man to sell his homestead, except to obtain one better adapted to his tastes or wants.

Existing land monopolies must eventually succumb to the principle of Homestead Exemption—for the time is coming when laborers will demand an interest in the soil they till. Those demands must be conceded; and patroons will, in due course of time, become proprietors only of so much of the land as their real wants require.

As an Anti-Slavery man, I have strong faith in this measure, to mitigate, and finally to abolish, Slavery. Gangs of slaves can only be profitable on large plantations; and free labor is cheapest on small farms.

"Communities" will, of course, hold land in extent proportionate to the number of individuals composing them. H.

TALAFERRO'S COUNTERACTING CHURN.

THIS churn works with a crank and wheel, as Culver's concave beater churn, being equally as convenient and easily cleansed, having the advantage of making the butter a little quicker and *gathering* it much better and quicker. It was constructed with an eye to this object. Taking the cream from the jar, without any preparation in the way of regulating the temperature, &c., we have obtained the butter in eight minutes, at the ordinary motion. A child five years old can do the churning. Persons having fresh cows, and more than we have, can extract the butter from the cream in a shorter time than we have.

It is said by others that with this churn butter may be made in a short time from the fresh milk—the milk afterwards sweet, and fit for table use.

Doubtless, the churn is a great time and labor saving machine and we love to see improvement encouraged, and can commend this churn to the numerous families who read your paper, as the best we have ever seen.

The inventor and proprietor, Mr. Nicholas Talaferro, lives in Bracken county, Kentucky, near the town of Augusta. He will sell rights on fair terms.

Sept. 6. JOHN G. FEE.

JOHN F. DAIR. WILLIAM STOMS.

SEED STORE

AND

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 33 *and* 35 *Lower Market street, Cincinnati, O.*

FOR the sale of Grass, Garden, Field, and Osage Orange Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Roots, Cuttings, &c. JOHN F. DAIR & CO., Proprietors.

June 14—12t

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 6.—tf

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and October.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

☞ Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr.

DE WOLF & FARWELL,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

CALVIN DE WOLF.

Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FARWELL

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new building, State street, opposite south door of State House.

Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, punctually attended to. Jan. 22

GOOD INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, *twenty thousand dollars* of the capital stock of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, (near Philadelphia,) warranted to yield *twelve per cent per annum*. Apply to *Samuel Webb*, Secretary, No. 58 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or to Dr. *G. Bailey*, Washington City.

July 5.

DRS. MUSSEY,

MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D.

Jan. 4. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI.

THE next course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November, 1849, and continue until the 15th of March, 1850. But one session will hereafter be held annually. A gratuitous preliminary course will commence the first Monday of October, and continue one month. The Faculty of the Institute will be arranged as follows:

Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., Professor of Special, General, and Pathological Anatomy.

Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.

Thomas V. Morrow, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

Storm Rosa, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Homeopathy.

Benjamin L. Hill, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Surgical Practice.

Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.

John B. Stallo, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Wooster Beach, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine.

James Milot, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

This Institution was chartered by the Legislature of Ohio in 1845, and is under the control of an efficient Board of Trustees, who, in conjunction with the Faculty, have full powers to confer all the degrees that are conferred by any medical college in the United States. Since the establishment of the Institute, in 1845, the total number of its matriculated students has been 618—a number unequalled by any Western school in a similar length of time from its foundation. In four years it has risen to be the fifth American school in number of matriculated students, and eighth in number of graduates.

All departments of medical science are carefully taught, by a course of six or seven daily lectures, with oritical examinations, and a weekly medical and surgical clinique. Not only are the common elements of medical science taught, (which are accessible in other schools and in the standard text books,) but a very large amount of interesting and necessary knowledge is imparted, which is not obtainable in other schools. Important discoveries in the physiology of the nervous system, (not yet in print,) an extensive knowledge of our indigenous botanic materia medica, and an American system of medical practice, which changes for the better three-fourths of the details of the healing art, have constituted the attractions of the Institute. The superiority of the Eclectic system of Therapeutics, Surgery, and Obstetrics, has caused its rapid diffusion throughout the United States; and at the present time there is a much greater demand for educated Eclectic practitioners than can possibly be supplied for years. The City Cholera Hospital of Cincinnati, under the control of *Eclectic physicians*, exhibited but about one-half the mortality of hospitals under the old practice; and the private treatment of cholera, by Eclectic physicians, in Cincinnati, exhibits a mortality of but four and one-third per cent. in more than fifteen hundred cases. In other diseases, the Eclectic treatment presents a similar superiority. The leading principle of Eclecticism is to select liberally, from all sources, the best methods of treatment, but to reject all dangerous and deleterious methods, which impair the vital powers of the patient. Hence the mercurial, antimonial, blood-letting system of treatment, being replaced by better agencies, is regarded as unscientific and obsolete.

In addition to the above, the Homeopathic practice, which has everywhere proved far superior to the Allopathic, either in hospital or in private practice, (a knowledge of which is indispensable to a thorough medical education,) is fully taught in the Institute by an able Homeopathic practitioner, unanimously nominated for the post by the Western Homeopathic Convention.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and, in addition to the usual preliminary study, have attended two courses of lectures on each of the departments of medical science, in this or some legally incorporated medical school, the last of which shall be in this, and shall be competent to sustain a thorough examination before the Faculty. Four years reputable practice, and an attendance on one full course in this institution, also entitles the student to become a candidate for graduation.

The tickets of Professors (ten dollars each) amount to seventy dollars. The matriculation fee is three dollars; the demonstrator's ticket, five dollars; the library ticket, (optional,) two dollars. Any student, by paying one hundred dollars in advance, will secure the right to attend as many courses as are necessary for the completion of his studies. (Graduation and matriculation fees not included.) Good board may be had for two dollars or two dollars and a half per week. One student from each judicial district in the State of Ohio will be educated gratuitously. It is the duty of the President Judge of the district to designate some poor but meritorious young gentlemen for this situation, who will be admitted free, and charged only for the ticket of matriculation, which is three dollars. Students are recommended to furnish themselves with one or more of the following text-books: Wilson, Horner, and Wistar, on Anatomy; Williams, Allison, and Stills, on Pathology; Carpenter, Oliver, and Dunglison, on Physiology; Beach, Wood, Eberle, and Watson, on Medical Practice; Cooper and Gibson, on Surgery; Meigs and Beech, on Midwifery; Beach, U. S. Dispensatory, and Eberle, on the Materia Medica; Gardner and Turner, on Chemistry; Hartman Herring, and Hull's Laurie, on Homeopathy, as well as other standard works.

Students arriving in the city will please call at the residence of the undersigned, first door west of the Methodist chapel, on Ninth street, between Race and Elm. Those desiring further information will please direct a letter, post paid, to T. V. MORROW, M. D.,

Sept. 6.—1m Dean of the Faculty.

OAK HALL, BOSTON,

Is universally acknowledged by all to be

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Popular Clothing Establishment in the United States.

THIS spacious and fashionable Emporium, which is known throughout the civilized world as the cheapest and best place to purchase Clothing, sprung from a small beginning in 1842. Its present proprietor,

GEORGE W. SIMMONS,

Was its originator and projector. He believed that the enormous prices which were then charged for Clothing might be essentially reduced, and that the public would sustain him in making such reduction. His calculations have been more than realized. He commenced his business by making but a *small profit* upon the cost of the manufacture, and, by adhering strictly to the

Low Price System,

Has caused crowds of customers to flock to his Clothing House. So great was the business of the establishment, that he was obliged to

Rebuild in 1847.

Notwithstanding the large addition which was then erected, the room proved insufficient to accommodate the immense throngs which daily visited this Clothing Mart, and in 1849 he added a most

Magnificent Rotunda

To the long row of stores,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, *and* 38, *Ann Street,*

Extending from the street 180 feet, and covering an area of 10,000 feet, making altogether the most extensive Clothing Establishment in the country. The sales amount annually to about

Half a Million Dollars.

There are engaged in the establishment—

25 fashionable cutters and trimmers;
2 book-keepers;
1 cashier and assistant;
1 paymaster;
5 runners;
2 expresses;
30 salesmen;
3000 operatives.

This establishment has arrived at its present position by furnishing Clothing at the

Lowest Rates,

Which the proprietor was enabled to do by purchasing and manufacturing immense quantities of the

Most Fashionable Style of Goods,

And in this manner he gained the confidence of the community. As a specimen of the low rates at which Clothing is furnished, we annex the following list of

PRICES.

Thin pants, a superior collection of every grade, quality, and quantity, from - -	$0 75	to	$2 50
Vests, a large assortment - - - -	75	to	1 50
Thin coats of every style - - - -	1 00	to	2 00
Thin jackets, 1,000 to 1,500 always on hand -	75	to	1 25
Riding and shooting pants, made from linen drilling, &c. - - - - - -	1 25	to	2 50
Mixed cassimere pants - - - - -	2 75	to	3 50
Drab and blue pants - - - - -	3 50	to	5 00
Doeskin pants, fancy shades - - - -	5 00	to	6 00
(All grades, cut, quantity and quality of the above pants.)			
Fine shirts, linen bosoms, &c. - - - -	1 00	to	1 25
Mixed business coats - - - - -	7 00	to	8 50
Green business coats - - - - -	8 50	to	10 00
Dress coats - - - - - - -	10 00	to	14 00
Brook coats - - - - - - -	10 00	to	15 00
(Every shade of color, such as dahlia, green, royal purple, drake-neck, black, blue, &c.)			
Hunting coats, some new styles of diamond velvets - - - - - - -	4 50	to	5 00
Pilot cloth coats - - - - - -	4 00	to	15 00
Beaver cloth coats - - - - - -	6 00	to	17 00
Broadcloth and pilot coats, with silk velvet facings and collars, lined, wadded, and tufted with silk—a splendid article, got up in the very best style - - -	10 00	to	20 00
Broadcloth surtouts - - - - -	10 00	to	15 00
Elegant dressing gowns - - - -	3 50	to	8 00
Ladies riding habits - - - - -	4 00	to	10 00
Summer coats—look as well as cloth—silk faced - - - - - - -	5 00	to	7 00
Professional summer suits—wear and look as well as cloth - - - - - -	10 00	to	15 00
An entire suit of thin clothes - - -	2 00	to	5 00
Rich scarfs, cravats, and stocks - - -	25	to	1 00
Elegant suspenders and socks - - -	25	to	75

Walking sticks, valises, carpet bags, smoking caps, umbrellas, &c. &c.

Linen shirts, bosoms, collars, gloves, &c. &c., at customers' OWN PRICES.

All orders from any part of the world executed at the shortest notice and in the best style, from furnishing a single garment to

Clothing a Regiment.

Gentlemen, when you come to Boston, be sure and secure a good bargain, by calling at

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, *and* 38, *Ann Street,*

BOSTON.

August 16.

TO INVENTORS.

THE subscribers offer their services to persons wishing to obtain patents in the United States or in foreign countries, and will prepare specifications and drawings, and take all necessary steps to secure a patent.

From their long experience as practical mechanics, added to a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws, and acquaintance with the details connected with the business of the Patent Office, they trust they will be able to give satisfaction to their employers, both in the clearness and precision of their specifications, and in the promptness and ability with which they transact all business intrusted to them.

Persons residing at a distance may procure all necessary information, have their business transacted, and obtain a patent, by writing to the subscribers, without incurring the expense of a personal attendance at Washington.

Models can be sent with perfect safety by the Expresses.

Rough sketches and descriptions can be sent by mail.

For evidence of their competence and integrity, they would respectfully refer to all those for whom they have transacted business.

Letters must be postpaid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

June 7. E. S. RENWICK.

LARD OIL.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies and Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

THE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, cramps, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony, received from physicians and others, will show:

Judge Rundall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the *Vegetable Extract successfully* in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with fits.

Mr. Stephen E. Pratt, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Charles H. Boughton, a member of his family, had been so severely afflicted with epileptic fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, (says Mr. Pratt,) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio, to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peter's church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with epileptic fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, and his health has been so much improved, that he hopes by Divine blessing to have no more fits.

Epileptic Fits,

Of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.

Read the following remarkable case of the son of William Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with epileptic fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany, and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending, for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Mr. William Secore's letter to Dr. Hart.

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him, and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians; and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and

Positively Incurable.

I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany, and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years' standing; and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to

Perfect Health.

His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health, and usefulness. He is now twenty-eight years of age, and twenty-seven years and six months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases; but, thank God, is now enjoying good health.

Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing; and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt you will consider this another and quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance.

Yours, very respectfully, WILLIAM SECORE.

Two Remarkable Cures.

Bangor, Maine, *June* 5, 1849.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of informing you that Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has been the means of effecting a complete cure of a married lady who has been afflicted with fits four years. I have another case of a girl in the city, who has been afflicted with fits four years. Her age is sixteen. I have the pleasure of informing you that in both cases a complete cure has been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. In haste, I remain yours,

DAVID BUGBEE.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles.

The Time is not Far Distant,

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief, and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine.

Over One Thousand Certificates

Have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞ Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Price: One package - - - - - -	$3.00
Four packages - - - - - -	10.00
Eight packages - - - - - -	20.00

☞ It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and West Indies.

This valuable medicine can be obtained of the following agents:

A. B. & D. Sands, corner of William and Fulton streets, New York.

Abel Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, and Seth W. Fowle, Boston.

Dr. Dyott, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia.

Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

E. & H. Gaylord, Cleveland. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.

G. F. Thomas, (late Thomas & Miles,) 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept 6—eotNov16

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF

THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "*Townsend Sarsaparilla*." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the *Old Doctor's Sarsaparilla*. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side, in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *Consumption*, *Dyspepsia*, and *Liver Complaint*, and in *Rheumatism*, *Scrofula*, and *Piles*, *Costiveness*, all *Cutaneous Eruptions*, *Pimples*, *Blotches*, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the kidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as spinal irritation, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, swooning, epileptic fits, convulsions, &c.

Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one *Grand Fact*, that the one is *Incapable of Deterioration* and

Never Spoils,

while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid! What causes dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, salt rheum, erysipelas, white swellings, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P. Townsend!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an *Imitation* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's *Fermenting Compound*.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the *agents of disease*, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has *sought* and *found* the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

☞ For sale in Washington City by—

J. F. Callan Z. D. & W. H. Gilman

S. Butt M. Delany

April 12—13t Ridgely & Co.